# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1873. NUMBER 330.


REAL ESTATE.

THE ELMHURST

Grand Auction Sale

COMES OFF

THIS MORNING.

A TRAIN OF TEN CARS

WILL LEAVE THE

Wells-st. Depot

At 10 o'clock a. m.,

RETURNING

At 4 o'clock p. m.

Free Out and Back.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Burlington & Missouri River RAILROAD.

IOWA & NEBRASKA LANDS

FOR SALE ON 10 YEARS' CREDIT,

at low prices, and only 6 per cent interest, payable annually for first 4 years.

20 per cent deducted for cash down, and 18, 15, or 10 per cent if paid in full in 1, 2, or 3 years.

Free Passes in Iowa or Nebraska, and Reduced Fare and Freight from Chicago, allowed to our land-buyers and their families.

A PREMIUM of 20 per cent is given in Nebraska for cultivating half of land bought in 1873 within 2 years from date of purchase. Improve this best of all offers.

PRODUCTS have paid for land in two years, and our liberal Reductions, Rebates on fares and freight from Chicago, and free fares, either in Iowa or Nebraska, will more than pay for required improvements and land in two years from date of purchase; still, our long 10 years' credit at 6 per cent interest can be had if desired. Better terms are not offered.

For full particulars, and to secure all benefits, buy a Land-Exploring Ticket at our Chicago Office, 59 Clark-st.

W. H. WISNER, General Agent.

Or apply to GEO. S. HARRIS, Land Commissioner, Burlington, Iowa.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

An excellent Farm, containing six hundred acres, situated on the Wisconsin Division of the Northwestern Railroad, twenty-two miles from Chicago. This farm can be conveniently divided into two or more farms, and will be sold or exchanged for city property, in whole or in part. Inquire of

JONAS HUTCHINSON, At Manufacturers' National Bank.

FOR SALE.

One of the nicest cottage homes in the city, 8 rooms and bath room, lot 40 feet, alley on side and rear, and a first-class barn and carriage house, with sleeping room upstairs, situated on Twenty-sixth-st., between Calumet and Prairie-avs., a block and a half from Indiana-av. and Cottage Grove cars. For further particulars apply to OWNER, 128 State-st.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, Daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, Boat don't leave until 11 p. m.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 p. m. Wednesday's Boat goes to Escanaba.

FOR BUFFALO, And Intermediate Points.

Union Line steamer TOLEDO, Capt. Pratt, leaves dock at Randolph-st. bridge Wednesday, July 16, at 7 p. m.

Western Transportation Company's steamer EMPIRE STATE, Capt. Wright, leaves dock foot of North Dearborn-st., Thursday, July 17, at 7 p. m.

Anchor Line steamer INDIA, Capt. Starkweather, leaves dock foot of North LaSalle-st., Friday, July 18, at 7 p. m.

For Berths and Passage Tickets, apply at 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

A. A. SAMPLE, Passenger Agent.

FURNITURE.

PLEASE STEP IN

At Our Commodious New Warerooms,

211 and 213 East Monroe-st.,

And look at our extensive stock of Walnut and Painted Chamber Suits, &c., which we are now selling at surprising low figures. We manufacture and warrant all our Furniture.

SWAN, CLARK & CO.

HOTELS.

Barnum's Hotel,

Broadway, corner Twentieth-st., New York.

This Hotel is now finished and ready for guests. It is complete with all modern improvements and conveniences. Rooms en suite and single, Private Parlors, Bath Rooms, Otis Brothers' latest improved Elevator, and in close proximity to all the Places of Amusement and Dry Goods Palaces. Mr. A. S. BARNUM, for many years connected with the management of Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore, takes an active department in the management of the house, and will be pleased to see his old friends and acquaintances. The other departments of the house are under the management of I. N. GREEN, formerly of Dayton, Ohio, late of New York, and FREEMAN and ZENO C. BARNUM, of Barnum's Hotel, St. Louis, Mo. ON AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

BARNUM & GREEN.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Coal.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of A. G. Lane, Secretary of the County Board of Education, 173 East Randolph-st., until July 25, for the supply of 250 tons of Youghiogheny or Walnut Hill Soft Coal, to be delivered at the Normal School Building at Englewood. 100 tons must be delivered on or before Oct. 1, 1873, and the balance before Dec. 31, 1873.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

EDWARD GARRITY, HENRY HARMS, ALBERT G. LANE, } Committee on Supplies.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address,

SECOMB & CO., 157 State-st., CHICAGO, Ill.

LOTTERY.

Official Drawing of the Daily Combination:

CLASS NO. 177, FOR JULY 15, 1873.

[illegible]

CLASS NO. 178, FOR JULY 15, 1873.

[illegible] 7, 10, 59, 30, 19, 37.

Sealed ships secured on deposit. Prizes cashed and information given by the Sealed Depository, F. C. DAVIS, Manager, Rooms 6 and 7, 151 South Clark-st.; Branch Offices, 461 Sedgwick-st., 115 South Canal-st., 478 State-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all parties not to give anybody any goods on my credit, as I will settle no such bills.

J. M. E. HAYDON.

WATCHES.

FINE WATCHES,

We have the largest assortment of Fine Watches in the West, which we are selling at remarkably low prices.

We have just received another large invoice of GOLD GUARD CHAINS.

N. MATSON & CO., STATE & MONROE-STS.

FINANCIAL.

P. R. WESTFALL, Pres't. SYDNEY MYERS, Cashier

THE MERCHANTS', FARMERS', & MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK.

Incorporated 1861. Commenced Business 1862.

75 South Clark-st., Chicago,

Opposite Old Court House.

WEST SIDE OFFICE,

62 Halsted-st., near Madison.

EXCLUSIVELY A SAVINGS BANK.

Adam Smith & Son, Bankers,

First National Bank Building, southwest corner of State and Washington-sts., Chicago,

Dealers in Gold and Silver Bullion, Bar, Leaf, Sheet, and Granulated Form for mechanical purposes.

Deposits received in either currency or coin, subject to check without notice.

Six per cent interest allowed on all daily balances.

Checks upon us pass through the Clearing-House, as if drawn upon any city bank.

Interest credited, and accounts-current rendered monthly.

Coin and Currency Drafts on New York.

COOK COUNTY SAVINGS BANK,

108 Washington-st.,

Northeast corner Clark, opposite Court-House.

WEST SIDE OFFICE,

17 Milwaukee-av.

DIRECTORS—William B. Ogden, Redmond Prindiville, George Taylor, Henry R. Payson, F. C. Taylor, N. S. Bouton, M. D. Ogden, Benj. V. Page, Elisha S. Wadsworth.

MONEY can be drawn at any time, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on all sums deposited one or more full months.

*KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, New York, issue Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London, available in all parts of the world.*

National Life Insurance Company, OF CHICAGO.

FOR SALE—20 Shares of Stock for less than cost, as the party is obliged to sell. Apply to THOMAS PARKER, Room 11 Reaper Block.

Hide and Leather Insurance Company of Boston, Mass.

A dividend of 10 per cent on all approved claims will be payable on and after June 25, at the office of the Receivers, No. 15 Devonshire-st., Boston, Mass.

CHESTER J. REED, JOHN W. CARTWRIGHT, OLIVER H. COLE, Receivers.

SKOW-PETERSEN, ISBERG & CO., BANKERS, No. 2 South Clark-st.,

Issue CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT and LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all European cities.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FARMERS' FOURTH OF JULY

THE IMPORTANT ADDRESS

Of S. M. SMITH, Secretary of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, before the Livingston County Farmers' Association,

At Pontiac, on the Fourth of July,

Is now ready for delivery as an 8-page document, for general circulation.

Farmers' Clubs and Granges will be supplied at the following rates:

Single Copies.. 2 cts. | 100 Copies...75 cts.
10 Copies.......15 cts. | 1,000 Copies....$5.00

Address J. W. DEAN, Room 6 Tribune Building, Chicago.

BLANK BOOKS, &c.

J. M. W. JONES,

Wholesale and Retail Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer. Railroad Work and Office Stationery Specialties.

Nos. 104 and 106 Madison-st.

SHIRTS.

IT WILL PAY TO ORDER SHIRTS! From HARRIS & COBB, 171 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Blast furnace or mill cinders for sale in lots of one cubic yard and upwards. Apply at works of the North Chicago Rolling Mill Co., foot of Wabansia-av., North Branch, or 11 Metropolitan Block.

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR.

We have a large stock of Summer Merinos, Angola Flannels, Silk, Lisle Thread, Jean, Linen, Jaconet, &c., in fine goods at bottom prices.

Hosiery.

Our stock contains about twenty varieties of fine goods for Men's wear, adapted to the season, at unusually low prices.

NECKWEAR.

We have a very rich and select stock now, and replenish every month.

LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.

The greatest variety of styles ever offered in Fine Goods.

Handling larger quantities of extra fine goods for Men's Wear than any other firm, we buy at closer figures, and do sell at correspondingly less prices.

WILSON BROS.,

S. E. Cor. State and Washington-sts.; "Arcade-court," Clark-st., south of Madison-st., Chicago.

Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

Warren Range — First Premium — Am. Ins. 1871.

Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Fender Guard, Dumping and Shaking Grate, Direct Draft.

FULLER, WARREN & CO., Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y.

BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago.

DIAMOND & RUBY FURNACES.

JAMES A. LAWSON, Patentee.

For Heating Churches, School Houses, Public Buildings and Private Residences.

FULLER, WARREN & CO., Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y.

BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago.

STEWART STOVES.

1873 Pattern.

FOR SALE BY FULLER WARREN & CO., 58 and 60 Lake-st., Chicago.

Also a full assortment of Stoves.

FIDELITY SAVINGS BANK.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY ROBBERY FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

THE FIDELITY Savings Bank AND Safe Depository,

In their new Fire-Proof Building,

143, 145 & 147 Randolph-st.,

Receive for safe keeping in their GREAT FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS (among the best in the world, having cost over one hundred thousand dollars), Coupon Bonds, Securities, Family Plate, Coin, Deeds, Wills, and Valuables of every description.

Also, rent Safes in their Vaults at from $10 to $50 a year, according to size.

TRUSTS OF EVERY KIND RECEIVED AND EXECUTED.

Interest Allowed on Savings Deposits.

JOHN C. HAINES, President.

HATS.

SUMMER HATS AT COST.

J. A. SMITH & CO.,

513 WABASH-AV.

161 STATE-ST.

EXCURSIONS.

Grand Pleasure Excursion to Lake Superior.

Lake Superior People's Line Steamers, dock between Madison and Washington-sts.

The magnificent new low-pressure Steamer PEERLESS, Allan McIntyre, Commander, will leave Chicago Tuesday Evening, July 22, at 8 o'clock, on a Pleasure Excursion trip to Duluth (head of Lake Superior), allowing passengers ample time to see everything of interest, and visiting both the North and South Shores. "No cattle carried on Peerless." Staterooms secured and further information obtained by applying to

LEOPOLD & AUSTRIAN, 72 Market-st., cor. Washington.

STATIONERY, &c.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

STATIONERS,

Blank Book Makers and Printers,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

SUMMER RESORT.

OCONOMOWOC.

For delightful summer quarters with plenty of shaded grounds; for good fishing, and the best boating in America, go to Oconomowoc. I have recently completed my house, and am now ready for guests, families preferred; it is located on the immediate bank of Lac La Belle, and but five minutes' walk from the village, station, post-office, etc. Address D. W. SMALL, Oconomowoc, Wis.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Regular communication of H. W. Bigelow Lodge, No. 438, A. F. & A. M., at Lessing Hall, No. 12 North Clinton-st., Wednesday evening, July 16, for business and work on 3d degree. All members requested to attend. Visiting brothers cordially invited. By order.

B. T. SMITH, W. M.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Stated conclave of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T., this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the Order of K. T. By order of the E. C.

J. D. DICKERSON, Recorder.


## FOREIGN.

### Purchase of $2,000,000 More American Bonds by the German Government.

### The Rinderpest Very Destructive Among the Herds in Russia.

### Formation of a New Spanish Ministry—Success of the Carlists.

#### GERMANY.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The German Government yesterday bought an additional $2,000,000 in United States bonds in London.

#### RUSSIA.

BERLIN, July 15.—Rinderpest is so general and destructive among the herds of Russia that the German authorities have deemed it necessary to prohibit all importations of cattle from Russian ports.

#### SPAIN.

MADRID, July 15.—The Government still finds it necessary to maintain a strong precautionary force in Barcelona, to nullify the efforts of the Carlists to create disturbances which may enable them to seize the city. Arrests of Carlist agents and sympathizers continue. A war-ship has been sent to Barcelona to co-operate with the troops of the garrison, if necessary. A large number of families of well-to-do people in Andalusia are preparing to leave the country.

There is a strong under-current of excitement in Madrid, growing out of the expectation that important measures will be broached in to-day's sitting of the Cortes. There are no overt demonstrations, however. On the contrary, the city is unusually tranquil.

Senor Pi y Margall is engaged in forming a new Ministry, to be presented to the Cortes for ratification, which shall include the name of Senors Esteranez, Cala, and Navaretta.

It is believed that the Right will present to-day a resolution of censure against the President of the Council of Ministers, which the Left and Center will unite to oppose, and will probably be able to defeat.

The Cortes yesterday adopted a resolution eulogizing the conduct of the volunteer troops in Valencia.

The brother of Senor Aurich, Minister of Marine, is said to be one of the leaders of the insurgents at Cartagena.

The crew of the war-ship Almanza deserted to join the Carlists.

The Carlists are again besieging the town of Puigcerda, which is vigorously defended by the garrison and citizens.

BAYONNE, July 15.—The Carlists have occupied the town of Berga, fifty miles from Barcelona. The garrison of 500 surrendered as prisoners of war.

Don Carlos will soon re-enter Spain and take personal command of the forces in the field.

Twelve thousand rifles for the Carlists were landed near Requito.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 15.—Intelligence reaches here, this morning, of a disastrous accident on the Caledonian Railway line, by which two persons were killed outright, and thirty were injured—some fatally.

The weather to-day, in this city and vicinity, is bright and pleasant, but dispatches from several points in the interior announce the prevalence of rain-storms, with thunder and lightning.

It is stated that Parliament will be prorogued on the 27th instant.

A Judicatore bill, abolishing the powers of the House of Lords as a court of last appeal in certain cases, has passed in Committee.

#### DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, July 15.—It is reported that Prince Arthur, of England, is coming here to solicit the hand of Princess Thyra.

#### THE WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, July 15.—The Colonels of several volunteer regiments are circulating a petition for signature among the officers and men of their commands, to send to the authorities of Madrid, in opposition to the Republican manifesto and the projected reforms in Cuba. Several companies have refused to sign, but the majority favor it. A better feeling exists between the Conseavatives and the Republicans.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 15.—A Spanish man-of-war has arrived. Her coming creates great alarm for the safety of the steamer Virginius. The Spaniards threaten to take her, and Quesada declares he will blow her up, no matter at what sacrifice, rather than to permit her to be captured. The United States Consul went last night at midnight with some Cuban gentlemen resident here to solicit the interference of the British colonial authorities. The excitement in this city growing out of the affair is very great. It is believed an arrangement has been made by the commander of the Virginius to meet the released schooner Village Bride with a cargo of arms from Port Antonio on the open sea near the harbor, the Governor of Jamaica having issued orders for the release of the schooner's cargo, which had been seized.

#### MEXICO.

*New York Herald Special.*

CITY OF MEXICO, July 5, via BROWNSVILLE, July 12.—Mr. Foster, American Minister, gave a breakfast and evening entertainment to the American residents on the 4th of July. The Mexican Government celebrated the day by displaying flags on the public buildings, and the press is full of complimentary remarks on the day's proceedings.

The Congressional elections passed off quietly. The results are not yet known.

The act for the expulsion of pernicious foreigners is not yet enforced.

#### CANADA.

HALAFAX, N. S., July 15.—The bodies of a man, woman, and child, steerage passengers, were recovered from the Atlantic wreck, on Friday last, in a decomposed state, and buried at Prospect.

The ship Juventa, from the West Indies, arrived at Sidney on Monday with yellow fever on board. Six of the crew died on the passage.

The steamships Kangaroo, Edinburgh and Hibernia proceed to Boyd's Cove, C. B., where the new cable is to be landed.

## SERIOUS STORM.

### Hurricane at Ironton and Other Points on the Ohio River—Damage to Property.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 15.—For the first time in many years the country has been visited by a destructive rain and hail-storm. The hail-stones which fell were in some cases enormous, some weighing four or five ounces each. Several houses had the window-lights completely broken out by these natural missiles. The corn-fields seemed almost stripped, while many acres of small grain have been damaged greatly. The lightning struck in several places, a number of telegraph-poles being shattered.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 15.—Information from various parts of Ohio indicate within the past two days the prevalence again of heavy storms of rain, attended with thunder and lightning. The *Gazette* specials say that at Orrville last night the storm was such as to do great damage to the crops and fruit. The spire of the German Reformed Church was struck by lightning and demolished. At Fredericksburg, in the same county, an unknown man, who sought shelter under the trees, was killed by lightning, and his body so blackened and scorched as to be unrecognizable.

In the vicinity of Youngstown the storm raged all last night, doing, it is reported, great damage to the crops. The southern end of the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburgh Railroad suffered greatly. On the Vienna Branch of the same road, the trains are not running on account of the washing away of the track. A large force was at work to-day repairing the damage. The Painesville & Youngstown Railroad also sustained serious injuries, in some cases whole embankments being washed away. The road-bed was almost ready for ties. The work will have to be done over in many places. While we have not had much rain here to-day there have been frequent threatenings, with indications that heavy storms have passed in other directions.

IRONTON, O., July 15.—A terrible storm of wind and rain passed over this city this morning. The steamers on the river were forced to tie up during its passage, and a barge at the landing was torn from its moorings and driven against the wharf-boat, but it was secured before doing much damage. The stack of the Iron and Steel Company's works was struck by lightning, throwing brick over thirty yards. A large iron bar in the hands of a fireman at work was twisted from his grasp, he receiving a very severe shock.

PITTSBURGH, July 15.—The heavy rain which fell last evening did considerable damage to the main sewer which is being constructed on Beaver avenue, Allegheny City, about forty feet of which caved in, taking the tracks of the Pittsburgh & Manchester Passenger Railway with it.

## FIRES.

### Destructive Conflagrations in Louisville—Aid Asked from Cincinnati and Indianapolis.

### Fire in the Navy Department Building at Washington.

CINCINNATI, O., July 15.—The Fire Engineer, Megrue, of this city, at 10 minutes past 12 o'clock received a dispatch from Louisville stating that great fires had broken out in five places in that city, and high winds were prevailing, and appealed for aid. At nearly 1 o'clock two engines are starting down from here by the Short Line Railroad. A call also has been sent to Indianapolis for aid. Slender advices from Louisville represent fires near the Public Library and Louisville Hotel.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 16—2 a. m.—There were four fires to-night. The losses aggregate over $100,000.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15.—The only thing that has occurred here for several months to arouse the people from their apathy was the brief sensation created by the fire in the Navy Department building early this morning. As soon as it became known, however, that the conflagration was the result of a spontaneous combustion and not of incendiarism, that the actual loss would probably not exceed $15,000 or $20,000, and that comparatively few documents and historical records that could not be replaced had been destroyed, the interest died out, and the affair is already nearly forgotten. The damage to the building is slight, although the flooring, ceilings, walls, and doors of the third and fourth stories in the southwest corner are burned, and the roof at that place is rendered worthless. Most of the damage was caused by flooding the southwest portion with water. Only a few weeks will be consumed in entirely repairing the structure. None of the records of the war of 1812, and only a few of the late war, were damaged. This fire demonstrates the false economy of Congress in failing to provide suitable and fire-proof buildings for at least the more important departments of the Government. Something like half-a-million dollars are expended yearly to provide quarters in this city alone for the Federal Departments, among which is the State Department building, for which $15,000 per year rent is paid. This edifice is considered a perfect tinder-box, and in the event of a fire it would, owing to its peculiar construction, be entirely destroyed, and with it the original papers of Washington, Jefferson, Jay, Madison, and Monroe, together with copies of the Constitution of the United States and all the originals of the laws passed since the formation of the Government. In addition to the above, all the material comprising our diplomatic history would be lost forever. The archives of the Pension Office are in a structure more unsafe, if possible, than the State Department building.

NASHVILLE, July 15.—The residence of M. Millington, in Paducah, Ky., was burned this morning at 2 o'clock, himself and family barely escaping with their lives. Loss, $3,000; covered by insurance.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 15.—The house and barn of E. S. Monson, at Whately, including forty tons of tobacco and twenty-five tons of hay, five cows, two hogs, and farming materials, were burned early on Tuesday morning. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $15,500. It is thought the fire was set by a tramp.

MERIDEN, Conn., July 15.—A fire at West Meriden, this afternoon, destroyed the steam planing-mill, etc., of Lyon, Billard & Co., valued at $30,000, insured for $17,000, and many small shops and tenements. Total loss, $50,000.

PITTSBURGH, July 15.—A lamp exploded about 12 o'clock last night in the foundry of McNish & Butler, on Duquesne way, and set fire to the building. The loss is estimated at $1,500; no insurance.

## TEMPERANCE.

### Meeting of the State Temperance Union at Jacksonville—Slim Attendance—Prospects of the Cause Throughout the State.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., July 15.—The Illinois State Temperance Union held its first annual convention in this city to-day. In point of numbers the meeting was not a success, only fourteen persons, one-half of them from Jacksonville, being in attendance. The thermometer stood at 95 in the shade. In the absence of the Rev. Dr. Fowler, of Evanston, who is President of the Union, Dr. A. McAurde, of Jacksonville, Vice-President of this Congressional District, occupied the chair. A. V. Whitney, of LaSalle, was Secretary.

J. L. Seward, of LaSalle, State Organizer, gave a history of the organization, which was formed at a primary meeting of delegates held in Springfield in February last. The object was to maintain and enforce the present liquor law. The Rev. C. H. Fowler was elected President, and Vice-Presidents were chosen from the Congressional Districts. The Secretary who was elected had since resigned. They also appointed an Executive Committee, which met Mr. Fowler and the Committee of Seventy in Chicago, in May last. The Seventy presented a constitution suitable for Chicago, and finding the State Society had a constitution of its own, decided to act independently of the State Society, stating they would have all they could do to attend to the election in Chicago next fall. Each society was, therefore, on its own hook, with Dr. Fowler belonging to both. Several societies had been organized, but only two had reported to the parent society. Other societies had adopted the constitution presented by the parent society, and found it met the needs of the present time. He thought that a meeting, with so few delegates and only one or two members of the Executive Committee present seemed to be a farce, while the Liberty League of Chicago, aided by the brewers of this State and of the United States, were trying to convince the people that malt liquors were good for their health. They should not think, however, that because the meeting was small they intended to abandon the cause. They did not.

The Chairman thought the scope of remark at that juncture should be to consider whether the Union was based on principles of which they approved, and, if so, what steps should be taken to further the objects of the Union.

The Rev. Mr. Taylor, of LaSalle, moved for a Committee on Credentials.

Mr. Seward opposed it because it would immediately show there was no quorum present, and they could not do any business. There were only two subordinate Unions represented.

Mr. Taylor believed they should not be discouraged. Everywhere he went he found the people, including politicians and clergymen of all denominations, in favor of the objects of the Union. He found encouragement on all sides.

After a long discussion, the State Temperance Union, for want of a quorum, adjourned without doing anything and without day, and the persons present resolved themselves into a temperance meeting.

Mr. Taylor said there was vitality in the temperance cause throughout the State, and they had succeeded in closing every saloon in the town of Princeton. He had traveled through Marshall, Putnam, Stark, and Knox Counties, and found the people full of zeal and ready to organize under the State Union.

The Chairman stated that there was just reason for believing the organization was without vitality. He did not wish to call in question gentlemen's motives, but he thought the President, though a man of great reputation, did not observe the canons of business in his correspondence with those who wrote to him about matters pertaining to the Union. There was inefficiency in the entire body.

Mr. Dunn said they had corresponded with the President, but could not hear from him, and therefore they had not had time to get up a good meeting. The mere rumor that a man at the head of a great institution was at the head of the Union would do no good unless there was vitality in the head. Without an efficient President they could not have an efficient society.

Mr. Taylor defended Dr. Fowler, because he had too much to attend to.

Irus Coy, of Kendall; Sheridan, of LaSalle; and Codman, of Morgan, were appointed a Committee on Resolutions. They reported that they considered it inexpedient to present resolutions at that time. The report was accepted.

Mr. Ayers apologized for Jacksonville, but was constrained to say that Dr. Fowler should resign if he had not time to perform the duties of President.

Dr. Johnson thought that the failure of the temperance cause was owing to a lack of practical executive ability. Either the practice of liquor-drinking was right or it was wrong. If it was wrong they should never license a wrong. [Applause.]

Dr. Coy, of Kendall, said their opponents were at work. They had raised half a million of dollars in this State alone. He believed that four-fifths of the people of this State were in favor of temperance, and ready to oppose those foreigners who were driven from other lands where they had not a home, and, coming here, banded themselves together to resist and break the laws of this country. The people were ready to rise and maintain the laws. The resolutions of the Liberty League alone were enough to rouse the hearts of all good citizens for the maintainance of law. The time was opportune, and they should go to work.

Adjourned until morning, when Gov. Beveridge, who promised to be here if possible, is expected to deliver an address.

## WALL STREET.

### Review of the Stock, Gold, and Produce Markets.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, July 15.—Stocks were unusually active and strong to-day. The advance in C., C. & I. C. was about 1 per cent; in Pacific Mail, ⅜; Northwestern common, 1; Western Union, ⅜; Ohio, ⅜; Wabash, 1; Hannibal & St. Joe preferred, 1; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 1.

THE PACIFIC MAIL DIRECTORS

met to-day, and authorized the President to effect a settlement with the Union Pacific Railroad, to sell the steamer Montana for the sum of $60,000, to dispose of, to Mr. Roach, some of the steamers now plying between New York and Aspinwall for $300,000, and also to borrow $700,000 to meet the pressing wants of the Company. It is stated that the San Francisco agent can raise $500,000 of this amount on the Company's real estate there. The present needs of the Company are understood to be as follows: For city taxes, engines, and payments on ships now building by Roach, about $850,000, and for necessary repairs on steamers now in use, about $600,000. Meantime, a Mormon opposition line has started, and steamers are building for an English opposition line.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

is favorably affected by the belief that the forthcoming report will be exceedingly favorable, and that, although the dividend has been passed, the stock is cheap even at the present figures.

WESTERN UNION.

The rise in Western Union is traceable to a rumor that the Directors intended to divide among the stockholders gratuitously the amount of stock, $6,000,000, now in the treasury.

GOLD.

The gold bulls having ascertained that nearly everybody is long, and that those who are not have made provision for what gold they will want for the next twenty or thirty days, have withdrawn from the field for the present in disgust. To-morrow steamers will take out $800,000 in American gold coin and $100,000 in English gold coin. Considerable stress is placed in certain quarters upon the fact that a detachment of Treasury clerks has been sent to San Francisco for coin at the Sub-Treasury there. The gold which is to be brought on East is said to be light weight, abraded by use, and its place will be supplied by new coin from the San Francisco Mint.

GERMAN PURCHASE OF BONDS.

New York members of the Syndicate having in charge the negotiation of the new 5 per cent bonds report that yesterday the Berlin Government bought in London $2,000,000 more. The amount reported as purchased before was $10,000,000, part of which, however, was made up of 6 per cent bonds, so that the German Government has now taken $12,000,000, one kind and another, of United States securities within the past few weeks.

PRODUCE.

Flour was stronger for low grades, and firm for medium and heavy for family brands. Western shipping extra, $6.30@6.60. Wheat was better, the favorable news from Europe and decline in Liverpool freights giving sellers a marked advantage. The absence of an assortment of good spring checks business for export. There was more inquiry for milling. Winter ruled strong but quiet. There was some demand for spring for August, with sales of 25,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee at $1.46. We notice the first arrival of new amber Delaware, 1,000 bu, and quality very fine. It sold at $1.90 per bu. Sales, 113,600 bu, part last night. Receipts, 81,055 bu. Corn was firm and in fair demand. The inquiry was quite general. Sales, 116,000 bu. Receipts, 84,096 bu. Oats were more active and firmer, with sales of 96,000 bu. Receipts, 128,075 bu.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The Produce Exchange this afternoon adopted a resolution that the building or surplus fund with the interest accruing thereon be allowed to accumulate to meet future wants of the Exchange, and that this be considered its settled policy. The meeting was called to consider the proposition of Mr. Husted for an appropriation of $200,000 of the surplus fund to be divided equally among members in the shape of dividends.

## RAILROAD RATES.

### Progress Made by the Commissioners in Preparing Their Freight Schedules—More Complaints of Extortion.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 15.—The session today of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners was devoted to the important question of freight tariffs. It is thought that within a very few days the Commissioners will have schedules prepared for one or more of the roads in this State, as they have about agreed upon the basis from which they propose to make their computations.

Complaints are still coming in charging extortion upon the railroads, and just how to satisfy all of the complaints is a serious question for the Commissioners to consider.

### Underwriters' Convention.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MILWAUKEE, July 15.—The fourth annual meeting of the Northwestern Auxiliary Association of the National Board of Fire Underwriters will meet in the parlors of the Newhall House to-morrow. Samuel P. Blagden, of New York, Secretary, Thomas H. Montgomery, General Agent, and Jacob Peetry, Supervising Agent, all of the National Board, will be present. The session promises to be one of importance, and will be attended by delegates from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, and Kansas.

### Murderous Assault.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 15.—Near Apple River, Ill., on Sunday night, a horseman rode up to the house of B. Benson, a farmer, called him out, and assaulted him, fracturing his skull by a blow from a piece of rock. Benson drew a pistol and fired at his assailant, who also fired, inflicting a dangerous and probable fatal wound. The would-be murderer is supposed to be a young man named Breen, who at one time aspired to the hand of Miss Benson, and, being refused, took this means of seeking revenge. Measures are being taken to secure his arrest and trial.

## LABOR MOVEMENTS.

### Meeting of the Industrial Congress of the United States at Cleveland.

### Delegate Convention of Coal Miners at Pittsburgh.

*Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.*

CLEVELAND, July 15.—Pursuant to the call issued some months ago, the Industrial Congress of the United States, composed of delegates from the various trades organizations of the United States, met at Temperance Hall, Superior street, this morning, at 11 o'clock. The attendance was quite large, over 100 delegates being in attendance, among the most prominent of whom are A. M. Foran, President of the Coopers' International Union; John F. Trenbolk, President of the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' International Union; William Saffin, President of the Molders' International Union; Hugh McLaughlin, President of the Puddlers' National Union; William H. Jones, President of the Heaters' and Catchers' National Union; Fred Blend, ex-President of the Cigar-Makers' International Union; the Hon. Miles H. Humphrey, State Senator from Allegheny County, Pa. Mr. A. M. Foran called the meeting to order, and, in a brief though telling and eloquent speech, stated the objects of the meeting, one of which was to form a new political party. Mr. H. J. Walls, of Cincinnati, was appointed Temporary Chairman, and Mr. John Schley, of the Indianapolis Trades Assembly, Secretary. A committee consisting of Messrs. Greener of Mississippi, Carr of Illinois, Keefe of Pennsylvania, Suiggs of New York, and William Salter of Ohio, were appointed on credentials, after which the Convention adjourned till 2 p. m.

On the reassembling of the Convention, the Credential Committee submitted their report, which was accepted. Considerable discussion arose upon the admission of a delegate from the Protective Tariff League of Pittsburgh, who, however, was eventually admitted. The Convention then went into the election of permanent officers, with the following result: President, John Ferenbach, of Cleveland; Secretaries, S. Keefe, of Philadelphia, and John Schley, of Indianapolis. The election of Vice-President was postponed till the constitution was adopted. Messrs. McLaughlin, Walls, Shilling, Greener, and Bailey were appointed a Committee on Rules. The Convention then adjourned till to-morrow morning, when the work of the session will commence. The delegates represent 125,000 trade and labor union men.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 15.—The coal-miners of Allegheny County met in delegate convention to-day to adopt measures to compel operators to comply with the new screen law and adopt a scale of prices. Hitherto the miners have not been paid for slack and nut-coal, which passed through the meshes of the screens, but, under the new law, they are entitled to pay for all coal dug. Representatives were present from nearly all the river and soft-coal counties, representing about seventy pits. The meeting was anything but harmonious. A resolution was adopted declaring that no member of the Association would go to work till their demands are complied with by the operators. The miners have been paid for lump coal heretofore on railroads 5 cents a bushel, and on the rivers 4 cents. They now demand 85 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds of lump, nut, and slag together, which is equal to about 4 6-10 cents per bushel of lump coal. This is to be the rate for railroad and river. It is more than probable that their demands will be complied with by the operators, and a general lock-out prevented.

*[To the Associated Press.]*

PITTSBURGH, July 15.—The Coal-Miners' Convention of Allegheny County convened at the Workingmen's Hall, in this city to-day. A large number of delegates were present. The opinion seemed to prevail that, if the Screen bill was rigidly enforced, so that 76 pounds would be allowed to the bushel, and 2,000 pounds to the ton, that a strike could be obviated. The Committee on Resolutions also report in favor of the Screen bill being strictly enforced, and in favor of the following scale of prices: Three quarters of an inch screen, $3.50 per 100 bushels; one inch screen, $3.50 per 100 bushels; and 40 cents for nut coal; one and a quarter inches screen, $3.50 per 100 bushels; and 90 cents for nut coal; one and a half inch screen, $3.50 per hundred, and $1.50 for nut coal; for lump, nut, and slack weighed together 85 cents per ton. After some debate the report was adopted, and without reaching any conclusion on the strike question, the Convention adjourned.

## THE CHOLERA.

### Its Progress in Cincinnati, Memphis, and Other Southern Points, and in Europe.

CINCINNATI, O., July 15.—Two cholera deaths were reported to-day. The Health Officer is making efforts to ascertain the whole number of cases of cholera not fatal since its appearance here. It is believed that the form of the disease has been very mild. Mayor Johnston and Jackson Noble, Superintendent of the Street-Cleaning Department, left for Chicago early this evening to examine the apparatus used for sweeping the streets in that city. The Committee of Board of Improvements, other than the Mayor, do not go.

LITTLE ROCK, July 15.—The Board of Health reports that the cholera has entirely disappeared.

COLUMBUS, O., July 15.—No new cases of cholera have appeared in the Penitentiary. The three men now sick are getting along well, and it is believed the disease is fully checked. There are no other cases of cholera in this city.

NASHVILLE, July 15.—Paducah reports no new cases of cholera for the past twenty-four hours.

LONDON, July 15.—Telegrams from the Continent, where the cholera has been prevalent, represent that the disease is everywhere abating. Dantzic, Brest, and Munich are said now to be entirely free.

[By Mail.]

*From the Cincinnati Enquirer, July 14.*

The cruel stories told by the newspapers other than those published in Cincinnati, in relation to the epidemic said to be prevailing here, are having their effect. Thousands of people are kept away from us, and a depression of our business is plainly visible. Our hotels are empty, and our merchants are contemplating their ledgers with any thing but pleasurable emotions. The fact is, there is not now, nor has there been, an epidemic disease in this season. Our death-rate is but a little larger than it was at this time last year, and nobody in the city thinks or cares anything about the few cases of cholera reported from day to day. The press of the city has at all times told the truth in relation to the malady. In fact, it has given too much prominence to it, if any thing. As we have already said, persons who can live temperately and sensibly need have no apprehensions about visiting our city. If it pleases publishers of interior newspapers to tell fibs about us for the sake of keeping their trade at home, we presume we have nothing to do but submit, but we will embrace the opportunity to file a protest.

*From the Murfreesboro (Tenn.) Monitor, July 10.*

On a small lot of ground, not more than two acres, about twenty-five old houses and cabins are situated, poorly ventilated and filthy in the extreme. The small spaces of ground between the huts are overgrown with vegetables and weeds, interfering very much with the circulation of fresh air. About one hundred persons live in these twenty-five houses, and, up to Tuesday evening, eleven had died from cholera, and ten were sick with the disease, a fearful mortuary list, being over 20 per cent, that had died and were sick with the cholera up to Tuesday evening.

*From the Shelbyville (Tenn.) Commercial.*

Total number of deaths that have occurred since the 21st of June in Shelbyville is 62, 19 of which are whites and 43 colored. We may safely say that cholera no longer holds sway in Shelbyville.

*From the Gallatin (Tenn.) Examiner, July 12.*

The total deaths from cholera from May 30 to this date at Gallatin have been 104, of which 88 were from cholera.

### Arrest of an Alleged Forger.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—John Keating was arrested to-day at Piedmont, W. Va., charged with committing the recent forgeries in Washington City bonds.

# THE CANADA CREDIT MOBILIER.

## Public Excitement Increasing.

## How the Investigation Was Frustrated.

## Scenes in the Committee-Room.

## Sir Hugh Allan's Letters to Smith and McMullen.

### A Popular Uprising.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

OTTAWA, Ont., July 10, 1873.

The past week will always hold a prominent position in the history of this Confederation. There has been stirred up, and exposed to view,

THE PRETTIEST KETTLE OF FISH

which has ever been exhibited in all the Billingsgates of Canada, from Newfoundland to Vancouver's Island. Some people among the Government supporters hold that the Grits—which is the pet name for the Opposition to Her Majesty's Ministers in this country—have surpassed all their previous efforts in the way of finding mares' nests; that the fearful results of Brown's trespassing upon Jones' family vault, so quaintly told in the "Society at Stanislaus," were not one whit more remarkable, or worthier to be the subject for unqualified laughter, than these latter attempts of the Hon. George Brown, of Toronto, to plunge into the bank-vaults of Sir Hugh Allan, the great Montreal banker, and the controlling spirit in the Canadian Pacific negotiations. Some people, holding opposite opinions,—and it must be confessed they form no inconsiderable minority,—are insisting, and for the last three or four days have been insisting, that the recent disclosures respecting the negotiations carried on with regard to the Pacific Railroad charter, the action of the Government in the premises, and the singular floundering of the Parliamentary Committee appointed to look into the matter, stamp the whole affair as being the foulest blot on the fair escutcheon of Canada's honor, and an irreparable damage to the fair fame of the young nationality of the New Dominion. It is a trite thing to say, but it exactly meets the case. There are two sides to every question. If it were not so, every Canadian, at this hour, would need to bend his head in shame and humiliation. The lessons which the press of this country have been endeavoring to impress upon the people, of the true cause of the falling off in the general observance of the "Glorious Truth" by the great American people,—reference being principally had to the fearfully immoral and godless state of political life,—receive a singular comment in recent events. The fact which has been referred to on a sufficient number of occasions, one would imagine, to have been impressed upon the minds of all, that "People living in glass-houses should not throw stones," has altogether been forgotten. As a Canadian, I fear it is to be said that, in looking after the faults of our neighbors, we have but too successfully imitated some of their worst vices, and have altogether forgotten to note their virtues. It is an old trick, especially of a state of society in which it has been too much the custom to look for patterns and which, although to-day elevated to the position of one of the nations on earth, has not yet entirely forgotten the ancient ways of thought, or the recent habits of dependence and servile imitation.

There has come, in the due progress of the days,

ANOTHER JUMPING-OFF PLACE

in Canadian history,—another opportunity for the utterance of those moral and religious axioms of which some of our people possess so unbounded a stock. How it came about indeed is not altogether a mystery to the readers of THE TRIBUNE. "Canadensis" has, on more than one occasion, spoken of the troubles attending the inception and passage of the Canadian Pacific Railroad charter, and of the threatened disclosures which were nipped in the bud by a prompt application of a rule of Parliamentary debate, called by Sir John A. Macdonald, and put into force by one of his most servile tools, the present Speaker of the House of Commons of the New Dominion. There seemed even, at that early stage, only too great cause to fear that, thus early in its history, Canada was to see the spectacle of the members of her first Cabinet dishonorably bartering away the rights of the people for less than thirty pieces of silver. It looked as if the Credit Mobilier exposures, which had sent such a shock over the whole territory of the United States, were to be followed by disclosures in connection with the leading dignitaries of this country which should out-Herod the feeble efforts of Oakes Ames.

IT IS MATTER FOR DEEP TRIBULATION

that these presages of evil have only too well been borne out by the facts already made public. There is this essential difference to be noted between the Union Pacific frauds in the States and those which it is now foolish to deny were made the very groundwork upon which the present Canada Pacific Railroad Company was started into being: that, in the one case at any rate, no one was concerned except members of the American nationality; whereas, the very pith and marrow of our own trouble is, that of itself a great crime, its heinous character is rendered the blacker by the fact that citizens of another country were the parties who were to receive the lion's share of benefit from the utter prostitution of the name and funds of Canada to what has ere now been regarded as the most hopeless of public works, in every respect except as regarded the probable profits of contractors. The recurrence of Dominion Day on the 1st of this month, just a few days before the disclosures were made to the world, had a laughable effect, in that the eloquent froth of Dominion-Day orators had scarcely been blown away by the winds of every-day business before, bearing down upon the whole body politic, comes the exposure of the

CANADA PACIFIC RAILROAD FRAUDS.

It would be more correct to say, perhaps, the partial exposure, because no one supposes that more than one tithe of the things have been told which at present lie hidden under a convenient garb of silence.

At the last session of the Dominion Parliament, there was granted the Pacific Railroad charter, and furthermore, on the motion of Mr. Huntingdon to appoint a committee to examine certain alleged charges against the Government, a division was had and the investigation refused. But the victory thus achieved by Sir John A. Macdonald was too dear to be held; and, on the following day, a motion was made for the appointment of the same Committee, with some slight verbal alterations, and, being supported by the Government, was agreed to. It was considered desirable that the Committee should examine the witnesses brought before it on oath; and, to carry out this, a special act of Parliament was passed and the instructions of the House to the Committee remodeled, so as to cause it to appear that they were required to take evidence in this way. No one suspected that under all this precaution there was hidden the

NEATEST GUY FAWKESIAN SCHEME

to set off everybody just at the critical moment. But so it has proved. Sir John A. Macdonald, the Premier, seems to have been seized with doubt immediately after the Oaths bill was passed, and the Committee cumbered with the requirement to take the evidence of witnesses on oath, as to the validity of the new law. And at once he rushed to the home-authorities, seeking an expression of opinion from them on the disputed question. Rumor is unkind enough to say that he was well aware what that opinion would be before he ever introduced the act; but, be that as it may, the English Government sent back the act disallowed, and it became a nullity. There was a pretty dilemma made at once for the honorable Committee when it met to take evidence on Mr. Huntingdon's charges,—instructed by the House to take evidence on oath, and the act by which they were given the power to do so declared unconstitutional by the Imperial authorities? What was to be done? Ignore the whole Oaths act, and take evidence as it has been taken for centuries by Parliamentary Committees, "on the word and honor" of a witness, or adjourn the inquiry until some other means could be devised which should meet the difficulties of the case? The sequel will show that the better course was finally adopted.

The Committee met in

THE COURT OF APPEALS,

at Montreal, on the day following the celebration of the sixth anniversary of confederation. The shouts and braying of bands which had ushered out of existence the national holiday were scarcely died away, and the bombastic words of innumerable orators were yet floating through endless space,—the Saskatchewan Valley and the Fertile Belt, to say nothing of Hudson's Bay and the Rocky Mountains, are immense territories, you know,—when the first day of a new working year was signalized by the meeting of this Select Committee appointed "to inquire into the charges made by Mr. Huntingdon against the Government with regard to the granting of the Pacific Railroad charter," to use the official language. The scene was an impressive one. There are five members of the Committee, all able men, and selected from the best debaters and most clever lawyers having seats in the House. The Chairman is the

HON. JOHN HILYARD CAMERON,

Q. C., M. P., etc., at one time the head of the Orange Associations of this his native Province, and the leader of the Bar. He is a man of gentlemanly appearance, rather affected oratory, clever rather than substantial ability, and as becomes one holding his position, an ardent thrower-up of the cap when the name of the great and good Queen is mentioned, and a devout hater of all schemers and rebels. He is a pleasant speaker, and has no conscience. The Ministry has done much for him, and he evidently has much confidence in the belief that, whatever God may have in store, J. H. Cameron will always be well able to take care of J. H. Cameron. There are, perhaps, only too many people in this world whose theology resolves itself into the same strain. The other two members who represent the Government on the Committee,—the Ministry having a majority of one, of course, in keeping with all constitutional precedents,—are Mr. James McDonald, an able partisan, and a fair-to-middling lawyer and Mr. Blanchet, a wily little Frenchman, possessing no mean character as an apt tool to do any kind of mean work with. The two remaining members of the Committee are selected from the Opposition, and are the two leaders—the Hon. Mr. Dorion being the chief of the Rouges of Lower Canada, while the Hon. Edward Blake is the head of the Grit majority from Ontario. Both are men of great ability, both lawyers at the head of their respective lines, both in all private matters far beyond reproach, but both about equally afflicted with

THE MORAL GANGRENE

which is the curse of the politicians of this country. Whatever may be said, there are no statesmen to be found in the Dominion. Party reigns supreme; and it is an unutterably sad fact that, however much may be admitted in private, in all public utterances there is an entire failure to give credit to one's opponents of even common honesty. Messrs. Dorion and Blake possess minds cankered by many defeats. They have for years been the under dog in the fight, and have grown so accustomed to snarling that it has become second nature. They cannot see a particle of justice or honesty in their opponents, and never fail to tell the world so, either. Both exceedingly talented, they have been able to ring a good many changes in the form of their tirades, but it has always amounted to pretty much the same thing. "Put us at the head of the Government, and then look for honesty."

With a Committee constituted of such opposing elements, it excited no wonder that a row should ensue at their very first meeting. It did, and in a very pretty way. The old-fashioned court-room, in which of yore have been uttered so many elaborate decisions on the intricate points of French law, in which the wise old gray-beards of Lower Canada have settled the vexed questions of Papal supremacy over the Canadas, and wiped out forever the hope that is said still to linger in the minds of the French Roman-Catholic Hierarchy of governing the Bench as well as the politicians, was crowded with a notable assembly. There were present no members of the Government, for it might have been construed into a breach of etiquette for them to have appeared before the preliminaries of their trial were agreed upon, and few men care to be present voluntarily when they know their characters are to be assailed, and they powerless to reply. But, in the seats set aside for counsel, reserved for silk and stuff gowns, away in the dark recesses where the populace were allowed, but rarely cared to enter, in the open space which divided judicial divinity from beseeching lawyerdom, were crowded some of the

MOST NOTABLE MEN OF THE DOMINION.

At their back sat a large number of the French population, who, since they have achieved the doubtful victory of defeating their great but now deceased leader, Sir George E. Cartier, in the late election, have taken a more than ever warm interest in political affairs. Sir A. T. Galt, erstwhile Finance Minister, was there, with all the shining radiance of his benevolent face, fresh from the sweet luxuries of his summer retreat. The Hon. Louis Holton was there—the tall, ungainly, but preternaturally-shrewd lawyer, who can see further into a point of order at a critical moment than most men could if they had spent the day with Mary's Constitutional Practice, and whose solemnly-uttered words of warning have driven more members to the refreshment-room in the basement of the Parliament House than the prayers of all the Chaplains in the army. The Hon. John Young, the leader of the Independence movement, Montreal's great commercial representative, was there, with a shrewd eye watching the gambols of the men who have been so industriously paving the way for the accomplishment of the one grand aim of his life.

SENATOR D. A. MACPHERSON,

of Toronto, was there, and, as the promoter of the opposition railroad, as one who had been the most egregiously swindled of any, as one who stood, in the light of the revelations now made public, as the laughing-stock of the continent, he looked with a bitter eye on the assemblage. He was appointed to his office by Sir John A. Macdonald, and has always supported the wily representative of the "dead borough;" but, since the day he was thrown over as bait to a party of American capitalists, Senator David has felt very much like hurling a stone from his sling to kill the remorseless Goliath who has treated him so coolly. Up to date, he has refrained; he looks for his recompense, doubtless, hereafter. Then there was Geoffrion, the ablest French speaker in the House and a man of the most liberal views,—a Rouge of the Rouges.

There, leaning against that pillar on which have hung for a century the "Annonces de la Cour," stands the great moving spirit of the proceedings: the Hon. L. S. Huntingdon, a man of fine physique and scholarly face, but apparently nervous and excited now that the hour has arrived. Mr. Huntingdon lives at Shefford, a manufacturing town of some importance, and was at one time a prominent newspaper-man. To-day he contents himself with writing the squibs in the Shefford paper, which he owns. Mr. Huntingdon held his hands clasped over a package of mysterious-looking papers, one of which, as soon as the proceedings were opened, he handed to the Chairman. It was a list of the witnesses he intended to call in support of his motion.

The telegraph has already informed THE TRIBUNE of the result of the Committee's labors; how it was found that the Imperial Government had disallowed the Oaths bill; how that the Committee immediately became divided as to the proper course to be pursued; how the Government-members favored delay and a rigid adherence to the instructions of the House, which it was highly amusing to witness, remembering the previous history of the men; how the representatives of the Opposition struggled and fought, made counter-motions and lost them, and finally, encouraged by the applause of the assembly, tried a test of their strength with their opponents, and found that three votes are more than two, and that nothing in the shape of mercy was to be expected from men whose seats had, perhaps, been secured by the aid of some of the money which it was to prove had been dishonestly paid that Mr. Huntingdon has sought the appointment of the Committee. It is not necessary to tell how, at the back,

THE FRENCH ROUGES HISSED

as the show crime to an inglorious termination; nor how, throughout the Dominion, the worst possible construction was put upon the acts of the Government members. It is not necessary to refer to the fact that, in the ante-room of the Court, were sitting in painful silence several members of that Government, the hisses hurled at whose heads no partitions, nor even the heavy walls which were built in the long ago by sturdy, steady-going old Frenchmen, were able to hinder reaching their ears. The inquiry was adjourned until the 8th of August, and the proposition set before the world that an Imperial Commission should issue to examine into the charges. But it is looked at with ill-favor, inasmuch as it would have to be appointed by the Government, on whose acts it would have to report, and could involve the acceptance, on the part of its members, of a commission from the hands of men whom not a few have stigmatized as the most dishonorable of the political leaders of Canada,—than which bad pre-eminence I cannot think it is possible to conceive a worse.

The screaming farce which was played in Montreal has been followed by

A SURPRISING DENOUEMENT

in Toronto. The curtain had barely descended at the one place when it rose at the other, 300 miles to the west. The telegraphic wire had but time to state the fact of the abortive efforts of the Grit members of the Committee to get the damnatory evidence before the public, than negotiations were entered upon, which resulted in the greater part of the documentary proof being given to the world through the columns of the *Globe*. The stroke was a bold one, and has terribly shattered the enemy. The uses of leaded matter were never better illustrated, and the availability of the front page never more thoroughly proved. Headlines there were in plenty, and yet, I think, far short of the number, as they certainly failed to possess the significance, that would have characterized them if they had been "ground out" in the editorial lofts on the other side of the line. But the matter was telling enough. A synopsis THE TRIBUNE has already received, and no extracts are needed to impress the full force of their publication upon my readers.

THE CHIEF INTEREST

centered around two facts: the actual amount of money supplied to some one—of course the Government—for use in the election, and the list of names where Sir Hugh Allan thought stock could be placed to the best advantage. The first appears to have reached the handsome figure of $358,500, gold, which would seem a pretty good figure to expend out of hand for the prospect, first, of a Ministry securing a majority at the elections; and, second, of the Parliament then doing exactly what that Ministry thought necessary. But Sir Hugh is not a man to throw away such a chance to double his already immense fortune, nor did he. He staked the money, and won. Whether his prize is too large an elephant for him to carry, will be proven in the near future. It already looks as if such was the case. The bonus of $30,000,000 and of 50,000,000 acres of land, together with the $2,500,000 guaranteed by England, ought, however, to be able to float the Company. It probably will in time; and then Sir Hugh will doubtless receive a thousand-fold for his money already invested.

The other, and, if possible,

MORE INTERESTING FACT,

brought to light in the correspondence, was the publication of the following list of gentlemen to whom, in the words of Mr. Allan, "stock will have to be distributed": D. L. Macpherson, the President of the opposition road, $100,000; A. B. Foster, another of them, $100,000; Donald A. Smith, the Hudson Bay Chief, $100,000; C. J. Brydges, the Grand Trunk Managing Director, $100,000; I. S. C. Abbott, the Canada Central President, and member of the House, and man of influence generally, $50,000; D. McInnes, a Hamilton merchant, the Stewart of Canada, $55,000; John Shedden, of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Road, a Government hack, with $1,500,000 of money in bank, but since killed on his own road, and therefore never likely to receive the amount put opposite his name, $50,000, and A. Allan, for platonic friendship's sake, $50,000; C. S. Gzowski, Government Engineer, Canal Commissioner, excellent lobbyist, $50,000; George Brown, proprietor of the *Globe*, and bitterest thrower of paper-pellets in the world, a terrible denouncer of all iniquities of any other than a Brown color, $50,000; A. S. Hincks, because it would hardly be proper to give it to Sir Francis, $50,000; H. Nathan and T. McGreery, for favors received, $25,000 each. The total reached $550,000,—a princely sum, is it not? When one compares it with the paltry amounts with which Ames was able to hook the most pious and exemplary members of the late Congress, who shall say that in the New Dominion, is not to be found

A MORE GLORIOUS ELDORADO

of wealth than even in far-famed California. It is right to say here, however, that Mr. Brown has, over his own signature, said that Sir Hugh Allan never had the slightest authority to use his name, and adds: "I have never in my life had the slightest interest, directly or indirectly, in any contract or work of any kind dependent on the public aid; and the Pacific Railway contract was certainly the last enterprise I could, under any circumstances, have been induced to touch." Certainly, sir, and everybody will believe you, too. There has always been a rugged honesty about Mr. Brown that has secured the conviction of the Canadian people that in all his doings he had been actuated by the best and purest of motives, and not the less so, that he has occasionally grievously erred, and done to others far greater injustice than he has himself been made the sufferer from.

With the publication of this correspondence public excitement has become immense; and even the Government has so far admitted its force as to induce Sir Hugh Allan to subscribe to a four-column sworn statement, setting forth his connection with the whole matter, and explaining, as far as is possible, the damaging admissions contained in his letters with C. M. Smith and G. W. McMullen, of your city, and the "great unknown" of New York. Sir Hugh had a tough task before him, but came up smiling, and put in his work in the most effectual way. He admits

HIS FONDNESS FOR AMERICANS,—

it is proverbial almost in this country,—and confesses that he would have liked to have seen them allowed to take part in the Company, but insists that, when the views of the Government were declared, he at once dropped the subject. He says that he never paid a cent to the Government, but, what is pretty much the same thing, acknowledges that he spent a good deal of money in securing the election of Government candidates. But there is this comment to be made upon the affidavit of Sir Hugh: that the speeches and letters of other people—notably of Sir Francis Hincks, the late Minister of Finance,—prove that the former actually received from the Government a list of Americans with whom to negotiate, and that he was, so to speak, put on terms of communication with them by the Government itself. With this fact before the public, and not denied, it is very thin to talk of closing intercourse with the American gentlemen as soon as the Government desired.

But I have said enough about this subject. It has stirred the entire Canadian people to the depth, and has caused the seventh year of Confederation to open clouded with an ominous darkness, which has made itself felt in every section. The fair fame of our public men stands to-day, no matter what explanations may be made, tarnished beyond redemption. But there is a Nemesis for wrong-doing. It won't come in the shape of annexation, for the people now are further away from that settlement of our troubles than ever; it will not be found in independence, for the Mother Country has just assumed $2,500,000 of debt on our account, and will hold us good for the interest, but it will be found in

A RIGHTEOUS UPRISING

of the people, which, prompted by the same noble purpose as that which of late has been seen among the better class of your own citizens, shall, in their anger, sweep out of sight the political tricksters and schemers who have bartered away the rights of the people for the sake of retaining their clutch upon the teats of the Government-cow. Meanwhile, Sir Hugh Allan and his confederates may console themselves in the possession of the Canadian Pacific Railroad charter, and the fact that the grant of $30,000,000 and 50,000,000 acres of land is theirs!

THE ROMAN-CATHOLIC HIERARCHY.

In my last letter, I referred to an extraordinary letter, displaying the most unbounded charity, written by the Catholic Archbishop of Toronto; in striking contrast is the war that is being waged in Lower Canada, between the Jesuits and the legitimate Church. The papers have taken up the fight, pamphlets have been issued, and threats of excommunication have been handed about. The Archbishop of Quebec has been accused of receiving Satanic inspiration; and, in turn, the Bishop of Montreal has been held to be a little lower than the lowest ex-Angels. Again, a fight has been waged over the dead body of a Trade-Unionist, the right of burial in consecrated ground being refused by the ecclesiastical authorities. Altogether, the affairs of the Catholic Church in Quebec Province are in a sadly mixed way. They offer the most marked contrast to the order and good spirit which pervade the branch of the Church located in Ontario. But then French Catholics are the most obstinate, as they are the most opinionated, people on earth.

THE CANADIAN DERBY.

I have seen a telegram sent to the American press, stating that at the Canadian Derby, ran at Barry recently, a horse made a mile in 1:40. This being 2¾ seconds faster than the hitherto unapproached time of Alarm, it no doubt caused some excitement, and letters have been received here asking for information. I may say that the race was a dash of 1½ miles; and that Mr. Richard's chestnut colt, War Cry, made the distance in 2:47¼, passing the mile-post in 1:58¾.

CANADENSIS.

### Bookbinding as a Fine Art.

Bookbinding appears to be an art still cultivated seriously by some of its adepts, to judge from a suit that has just been brought before the Tribunal of Commerce of the Seine. M. Combolle Duru sued the Count de Montbrison for a sum of 2,400 francs for binding a copy of the *Œuvres de Bernard de Palissy*, in a single volume, and for 1,400 francs for *Les Faiences de Henri II.*, also in one volume. The customer thought the sums excessive, and disputed the claim, and the Judge appointed M. Trantz Bauzonnais, bookbinder, to examine the work and give his opinion; the expert presented his report in these terms: "I think the charge for this labor, both manual and intellectual, very moderate, and I would not myself undertake to do it for the price." The Tribunal in consequence gave a verdict for the full amount of 3,800 francs with costs.

# THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

## The Livingston County Platform.

## Letters from Various Farmers' Organizations Ratifying the Same.

DWIGHT, Ill., July 14, 1873.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: I inclose you for publication a few of the letters I have received during the past week in acknowledgment of the receipt of the Livingston County Platform. The letters speak for themselves. We are following up the Platform by circulating in our own county 2,000 copies of S. M. Smith's thoroughgoing, sensible, and well-conceived speech, delivered before the farmers of our county, at Pontiac, July 4, 1873. His speech fully sustains our position "in declaring ourselves absolutely free and independent of all past political connections." Truly yours,

S. T. K. PRIME,
Secretary Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly Party of Livingston County, Ill.

FROM D. W. DAME, CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

LANARK, Ill., July 3, 1873.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your postal card with Livingston County's Declaration and Platform. It is sound! It has the ring of pure metal, and will stand the test of the people's fire. Lead on! Carroll County sends down the line of the army her greeting, and invites Livingston County to the front! The world moves. Yours truly, D. W. DAME.

FROM J. M. BUSH, VICE-PRESIDENT FOR PIKE COUNTY OF THE ILLINOIS STATE FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.

PITTSFIELD, Ill., July 4, 1873.

Your Platform received. All right. Go ahead! J. M. BUSH.

FROM WILLARD F. BLISS, VICE-PRESIDENT FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY OF THE ILLINOIS STATE FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.

Your Livingston County Platform was received with a great deal of pleasure, and is heartily indorsed by every man to whom I have shown it, without exception. It is admirable in substance, and admirably put. Please send me 100 copies for distribution. Very truly yours, WILLARD F. BLISS.

FROM JOHN W. HUNTER, VICE-PRESIDENT CHRISTIAN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

OWANECO, Ill., July 8, 1873.

I heartily indorse the resolutions adopted by your Farmers' Association, and I intend to present them before our County Association for their adoption. I wish to circulate your Platform in every county in the Twelfth District. Send me fifty copies of your Platform. JOHN W. HUNTER.

FROM LEONARD F. ROSS, AVON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

AVON, Ill., July 7, 1873.

Platform received. Have read it with care, and indorse it entire, fully, freely, and without reservation. It is my ticket. LEONARD F. ROSS.

FROM H. W. NIXON, MASTER MENDOTA GRANGE.

MENDOTA, Ill., July 6, 1873.

As we wish to harmonize all our Anti-Monopoly movements, you will please send me 25 copies of your Livingston County Platform, for the benefit of our Grange at this place. Yours in the contest for right. H. W. NIXON.

FROM J. R. LYFORD, ODIN, ILL.

Send me a few copies of your Livingston County Farmers' Club Platform, printed on the new-form glue postal card. I am informed that it smacks of the correct political economy, and favors freedom of trade, and opposes combinations of government with proud-pursed, legal monopolies, to the upholding of the few at the expense of the masses, to their great oppression. Yours respectfully, J. R. LYFORD.

FROM JAMES D. SPENCER, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Your Platform strikes from the shoulder, and gives what I consider knock-down blows. It is the clearest, most concise, of any I have yet seen. The Declaration especially is a gem. If you have any to spare, I would like to send some to my friends in Missouri and Kentucky. Yours truly, JAMES D. SPENCER.

FROM FRANKLIN C. JOHNSON, NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., July 3, 1873.

The Platform received. I hasten to thank you for it. I like it, both the Declaration and the Platform. They are righteous and just, and I would rejoice to see the principles triumphant. Yours, &c., F. C. JOHNSON.

FROM URIAH CLEMENTS, LOOGOOTEE, IND.

I see by the Cincinnati *Commercial* that your Association has adopted a Farmers' Platform. We feel that it is high time that some of the same sort of organizations were organized in our part of the State. We farmers feel that it was high time that something was done for our relief. We are in full sympathy with your movement, as we are swallowed by office-grabbers and moneyed lords. We are nearly squeezed to death by oppressive rings. We have them in our own county. We want your party started in our own county, for it will spread like wild-fire, and can be felt at the next election, and show the monopolies that the People is Law. We want to correspond with you, and want you to help us. Most obedient, URIAH CLEMENTS.

FROM THE CLAY COUNTY (KAN.) CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

REPUBLICAN CITY, Kan., July 5, 1873.

Your favor, containing Platform of the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly Party of Livingston County, Ill., is this day received. At a meeting of the Clay County Co-operative Association, a resolution was unanimously passed indorsing the same. Shall be very glad to receive anything from your Society that will benefit or encourage us, as we are still young in the cause. Very respectfully, CHARLES DESBROW, Corresponding Secretary Clay County Co-operative Association.

## CROPS.

BLACK HAWK CO., Iowa, July 12, 1873.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: Oats and wheat promised well in the earlier part of the season, and the expectations will probably be fulfilled, although, on account of wet weather earlier and cool weather now, the straw has become large and soft, and, in case of a heavy rain and wind, would be incapable of sustaining its weight. The late disastrous storm did not touch here; but, on the 8th, a severe rain-storm beat down some of the wheat and oats, and slightly damaged corn.

To a casual observer, corn seems to promise an abundant crop; it looks well and thrifty; but, on investigation, many hills show but one or two stalks; others failed altogether. Frequent fields are seen where the corn is only 6 or 8 inches high, and an early frost would find it far from maturity.

Grass is in splendid condition, and in great abundance. The yield of fruit is hardly worth mentioning, as it is very limited. Pasturage has been so unusually good that stock is in a flourishing condition. Sheep are few, and the wool-market is a place of uncertain location. H.

### Illinois Institution for the Education of Feeble-Minded Children.

This institution, which was inaugurated in 1865 as an experimental school for the education of feeble-minded children, has been so successful in training this unfortunate class that, at the last session of the General Assembly, it was organized upon an independent basis, and was incorporated as one of the permanent charitable institutions of the State, thus completing the noble circle of public charities of the Commonwealth of Illinois.

The design and object of the Institution is to furnish the means of education to children and youth of feeble minds, who are deprived of educational privileges elsewhere, and who are of proper school-attending age. It is designed for those so deficient in intelligence as to be incapable of being educated at common schools, who are not epileptic, insane, or deformed.

The education furnished by the Institution will include not only the simpler elements of instruction usually taught in common schools, where that is practicable, but will embrace a course of training in the more practical matters of every-day life; the cultivation of habits of decency, propriety, self-reliance; and the development and enlargement of a capacity for useful occupation.

The combination which this Institution presents, of practical medical care and proper physical and mental training with efficient educational resources, will supply, it is hoped, a want which has long been felt and imperatively demanded by this unfortunate class of children and youth of the State.

The improvement and progress of the pupils have been very encouraging, and parents and friends in almost every instance have expressed satisfaction with what has been accomplished in the short time since the school was organized.

The institution is open to the inspection of the public at all reasonable hours; and all are not only cordially invited, but are earnestly requested to visit the school.

It is a State institution, and board and tuition are free during the school-year of ten months.

It is the desire of the Trustees to ascertain accurately the number of this unfortunate class of persons in the State, and persons knowing the residence of any in Illinois will confer a favor by reporting the same to the undersigned, as it is desirable that reliable statistics may be gathered in order that proper legislation may be made in their behalf.

The next school-year will begin about the 1st of September, and those designing to apply for the admission of pupils should do so at once, as the accommodations are limited.

Applications for admission, information, etc., should be directed to DR. C. T. WILBUR, Jacksonville, Ill.

## THE GRAND RAPIDS FIRE.

### One Hundred Buildings Destroyed.

*From the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle, July 14.*

Yesterday afternoon, Sunday, the 13th, at a quarter past 4 o'clock, the tapping of the fire bell on the Kent street engine-house startled all ears.

A thick black smoke rolling up from the Bridge Street House, visible from nearly every part of the city, gave assurance that fire was doing its best with some highly inflammable substance.

The origin of the fire may as well be alluded to here as anywhere, for probably nothing will ever be known about it more than at present.

The hostler of the stable of the Bridge Street House reports that he saw two men, whom he did not know, passing out at a rear door of the stable, one of whom had a cigar in his mouth. Very soon after a pile of straw and manure, thrown out from and lying partially against the southwest corner of the stable, was seen to be afire. It was very dry, as was the stable and all its contents, of course, and in an incredibly short time the whole structure was wrapped in solid fire and smoke, which a heavy and wavering wind from the southwest was hurling on both sides and driving forward.

The stable had not got fully to burning before a Swedish boarding-house and saloon on the west of the stable was also blazing. In this house there were quartered a dozen or more Swedes and Norwegians, whose effects were all wiped out clean and suddenly with the house. Simultaneously with the movement on the west side of the stable, the flames leaped across to the east side of Kent street, where were the Sandusky House, kept by C. H. Wagner, the blacksmith shop of Kinney & Mitchell, Cummings' livery-stable, and dwellings to the north of these, on the same side, to Hastings street. Directly in the course of the wind, next north of the stable, lay a house owned by Frank Boxheimer, and occupied by Charles Herbstrit, and five other dwellings, these being on the west side of Kent to Hastings street.

The buildings above described were all (except perhaps the last one on the block on each side) burning more or less before a stream of water could be got, although the engines were stationed and had their steam up in an astonishingly short time, the firemen at once realizing the fearful prospect before them, and working with terrific energy during the whole time of the conflagration, and till long after its limits had been reached.

The brick block of stores, shops, and tenements, owned by Febig and Rathmann, was heated through, and smoked at times, but by great exertions it was kept from catching. The Swedish boarding house fell to ashes beneath its east wall, without burning it; but the Grand Rapids City Mills (flouring mills) were now ablaze all through the two upper stories, bringing the fire to face Canal street, with a heat so unsupportable that only by turning the nozzles upon themselves, and by occasionally leaping into the canal, could the firemen there stationed endure it.

But all through the rest of that block, north to Hastings street, and through the block cornering northeast upon the one in which the fire started, bounded by Kent, Ottowa, Hastings, and Trowbridge streets, and through the north half of the block south of that, it was one roaring sea and tempest of flame, resistless, terrible, defiant, and overwhelming.

The wind seemed to steadily strengthen by the ruin it fed upon, and by this time had shifted from a little south of west to about due southwest, and had increased to an absolute gale. The descriptions of the Chicago and the Peshtigo fires were here strikingly brought to mind. Masses of blaze were continually hurled through the air horizontally above the houses without any apparent substance accompanying them. Sheets of blaze seemed to settle down from the firmament and begin devouring the roofs of houses half a block to leeward of the nearest one burning in the principal mass, leaving several not yet ignited between, but for a short time only. Massive tree tops suddenly dried to a crisp, singed, then blazed up with one flash, and nothing but a smoking trunk and limbs were left. Streams of blaze ran swiftly along the plank side-walks, devouring them suddenly. Out-houses, fences, and shrubbery melted away at a touch of the fiery breath.

The time of greatest alarm, when the conflagration rode on the high tide of triumphant power, and it looked as if it would level everything as far as to Coldbrook, began three-quarters of an hour after the fire broke out, lasting from 5 o'clock to half-past—one long, dreadful half-hour. During this time more than a hundred families, mostly poor people, and principally Germans and Hollanders, were distractedly hauling their household effects out of doors and pitching them out of windows, with the usual proportion of ruinous excitement, often working, by breakage or otherwise, the demolition of the property they strove to save. It was a hard sight to look at poor men and women red in face, reeking with sweat, exerting themselves to desperation, overloading themselves, and rushing frantically with their furniture, bedding, trunks, babes, and cradles, to places of apparent safety, and, on returning with another load, finding they must carry them still further away.

The household goods of at least one hundred families were so removed, some of them once, some twice, and some actually three or four times, till driven at last to the foot of the steep part of the bluff before them as a barrier to all further efforts they fled for their own lives in agony, leaving everything they had to destruction. Perhaps one-third as many more families managed to save some of their things. Few, if any, saved any considerable portion.

From half-past 5 to 6 o'clock the wind veered more to the west, or nearly as it was at the start of the fire. This deadened the headway of the fire to the northward, and sent it more against the bluff, and gave the Champion Extinguisher opportunity to work along the north side of Trowbridge street, on houses where sparks flashed up. The south side of the street is the northern limit of the fire.

By a quarter-past 6 o'clock, or, to speak with more certainty, by half-past 6, the final limits of the conflagration became plainly marked out, and a sense of blessed relief came over the entire community.

The engines remained at work, playing on the most threatening ruins still blazing, and guarding weak points, till some time after the heavy rain began falling, which was about half-past 10 o'clock.

[A list of the principal losses and insurances was given in our issue of yesterday.—ED. TRIBUNE.]

### Lynching in Louisville.

*From the New Albany Ledger July 12.*

We learn that a case of lynching occurred near the Louisville Rolling Mill, on Brook street, between Main and the river, Louisville, this morning about 3 o'clock. We understand the facts to be as follows: A man usually called Handsome Brady and another named Hicks, boilers in the rolling mill, became involved in a personal altercation over some matters connected with their labor, which finally lead to an assault of one of the parties upon the other. Hicks being armed with a revolver shot Brady, from the effects of which he died almost immediately. Hicks then attempted to make his escape, but was arrested by a policeman. The employes of the mill immediately assembled and made a demand upon the policeman for the surrender of Hicks. The policeman being thus overpowered by the men, gave up his prisoner, when the mob secured a rope, took Hicks to the nearest lamp post, and hung him up. Before assistance could be summoned life was extinct.

### Drowning of Two Persons.

*Watson, Mo. (July 8), Correspondence of the Rockport, Mo., Express.*

About 3 p. m. yesterday, N. Y. Woolsey and Mrs. Alva Brainard were drowned in the Nishnebotha River, five miles north of Watson.

Mrs. Woolsey being sick, her husband crossed the river in a skiff for the purpose of bringing back Mrs. Brainard. They started on the return, Mrs. B. taking her youngest child, 12 months old. The skiff was half-full of water, and Mr. W. neglected to bale it out. When about midway the stream the boat went down. Mrs. B. rose three times, always managing to hold her child above the waters. Before she went down, with her child floated some distance along or near the east bank. By some means that seems miraculous the child was caught by the overhanging roots of a tree and was rescued, and is still alive. Its mother, who had displayed so much Spartan heroism, went on down and finally sank. Her body was recovered a short time after. She leaves a husband and four children. Mr. Woolsey's body was found the next morning, near by where he went down. His face was considerably disfigured, supposed to have been done by the skiff when he came up. He leaves a wife and several children. His wife gave birth to a child last night. She was standing in the door, which looked out upon the river, and saw him start for home and then go down within the sound of her own voice.

## STARTLING MURDER IN JERSEY CITY.

### A Deputy United States Marshal Stabbed to Death by a Russian Deserter—Attempted Suicide of the Assassin.

*From the New York Tribune, July 12.*

At 3:30 p. m. yesterday, John Stephenson was stabbed and almost instantly killed by John Pritt, a Russian sailor, at Grand and Hudson streets, Jersey City. John Stephenson was a Deputy United States Marshal, and had a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Stillwell, of New York. He followed John Pritt, who is a deserter from the Russian bark Williams, now lying in the harbor, to Jersey City, and knowing that it would be necessary to obtain additional authority before making the arrest, he went to United States Commissioner Muirheld, at Hudson and Montgomery streets, where he made himself known and exhibited his credentials. He then asked for a writ giving him power to make the arrest in the jurisdiction of New Jersey. Commissioner Muirheld issued a writ, and sent the officer to the City Hotel at Grand and Hudson streets, two blocks distant, to get the signature of Deputy Marshal John C. Bailey, who keeps the hotel and has his office in the building. After securing the signature, Stephenson once more started in search of his man, and caught sight of him on the other side of the street. Hurrying across the street, he seized the man, at the same time showing his authority, the ink being scarcely dry on the warrant. Pritt walked about twenty feet with the officer, suddenly wheeled around, and, without warning, plunged a knife into his heart. The officer staggered, and and before he fell was struck four times by Pritt, who, when he saw that his victim was dying, made several frantic attempts to commit suicide, stabbing himself in the stomach and trying to cut his throat. Officer Boyle, who was on duty at the Cunard wharf, ran to the scene of the murder, which was near the Custom-House warehouse of the Cunard dock, and 25 feet from the corner of Grand street, on the east side of Hudson street. Here the officer found Stephenson lying across some lumber, bleeding freely from his wounds, and breathing his last. He immediately collared Pritt, who threw away the fatal knife and endeavored to escape, but was taken at once to the station-house of the First Precinct, where his wounds were dressed by a police surgeon. He gave his name as Jacob Matalan.

The dead man was carried to Rowland's Morgue at the Rink at Montgomery and Van Vorst streets, where a post mortem examination was made by Dr. Buck, the County Physician, at 7:30 p. m. It was found that there was a single wound in the right side, the knife having passed between the ribs and entered the heart. The knife with which the murder was committed was secured by Officer Boyle and marked for identification. It is a clasp knife, with a bone handle and German silver plate and tips. It has three blades, and the largest one with which the murder was committed, is 2½ inches in length, half an inch in width at the hilt, and sharpened from the middle on both sides to the point. The prisoner was locked up in a cell at the First Precinct Police Station, and will be examined before Police Justice Seymour this morning.

John Stephenson, the murdered man, was 35 years of age, resided in Eleventh street, New York, was married, and leaves a wife with six children. His brother, who keeps a saloon in Spring street, near Hudson, New York, learned of the murder at 10 o'clock last night, and hastened over to Jersey City to see the body. He was very much affected, and said that "Johnny" wanted him to go over to Jersey with him, last Sunday, to make the arrest. The family of the unfortunate man did not know until after midnight that the husband and father would never return. The prisoner was removed to the Hudson County Jail late last evening.

*From the New York Times, July 13.*

It now turns out that the story told by Metland, who killed Deputy Marshal John Stephenson, in Jersey City, on Friday afternoon, is not true. Metland stated to the officers that he was a sailor on a Russian vessel that had recently arrived from Callao, South America. It has been ascertained that he was a runner for a sailor boarding-house in New York, and that several sailors who had deserted were lodging at the place, and Stephenson went there to arrest Pritt. He was resisted by Metland and the proprietor and the two were arrested. The keeper of the place was put under $2,500, and proceedings against Metland were suspended on condition that he should assist Stephenson in finding Pritt. This he agreed to do, and they went to Tarrytown, where, it was said, Pritt had taken refuge. On arriving there they were informed that the fugitive had gone to Jersey City. Thither they followed him, and there the tragedy occurred in the manner stated, without the parties seeing Pritt. From these circumstances it is now believed that the killing of Stephenson was a deliberate murder to get the officer out of the way.

## LIFE IN PARIS.

### Supposed Murder and Suicide—End of a Life of Pleasure.

*Paris (June 27) Correspondence of the New York World.*

A drama still revealed only in part has just occurred. It is probable we shall never know more of it, for the chief, if not the only actors, lie in their graves. This is all I have been able to gather: A. M. Touchais was well known among a certain class of pleasure-seekers; he had money and an iron constitution, which a life of debauchery had been unable to corrode. His liberality to the sex was so notorious that he was obliged, when he came up to town on business (he lived in the province), to assume a false name to protect his hotel from invasion. His favorite was a widow of excellent family, who was still young, and who, if not beautiful (French women rarely are), had a well-made body, developed by exercise. Riding was her favorite pleasure; she spent hours daily in a riding school. She could not receive him at home, for she lived with her family. He had rented lodgings 15 Rue de la Grange Botelliere, where they met. A day or two since her brother-in-law (who lived with her) received M. Touchais' visit. He knew the latter and was familiar with the intimacy existing with his sister-in-law, for the large amount of money which she spent exceeded her income. M. Touchais said: "Your sister-in-law committed suicide, yesterday at 15 Rue de la Grange Botelliere. Come for her corpse; it is in a trunk which I have placed in these lodgings." The brother-in-law thought M. Touchais delirious; still, as there might by truth in his declarations (vicious people rarely die in their beds) he went with him, and sure enough, there in a portmanteau, lay the corpse of the unhappy woman. Upon inquiry, M. Touchais confessed that the previous evening they had dined together. Two empty bottles of claret and a bottle of champagne, all three empty, and broken victuals on plates and dishes confirmed this assertion. After dinner he had informed her that their intimacy must cease. She, no longer young, dependent upon M. Touchais for the means of gratifying her expensive tastes, was overwhelmed by this intelligence, perhaps, too, her heart was engaged (habit binds stronger than passion). She upbraided him with all her vehemence, and so fatigued, so irritated him with her tears and her reproaches, he rose, went out, and left her. It was 4 a. m. when he returned. Although he had a key, he was unable to open the door—the latch behind it had fastened it. He kicked open the door, and, in the gray light of that early hour, he found her body dangling lifeless to a rope. He cut it down, released her neck from the fatal noose, and tried to recall the vital spark. It had fled beyond recall. Crazed by all these incidents, he went to Passy, rented a lodgings there—Rue Pergolese, bought a portmanteau (so large the corpse was placed unmutilated in it), summoned the janitor and a porter to help him bring the portmanteau down stairs and place it on a cab, drove it to Passy, placed the portmanteau in the newly-leased lodgings and left it there, intending never to return. But his hands were full of gore, and gore attracted them with all its weird magnetism. He wandered in the Bois de Boulogne, he wandered in Neuilly, he wandered in Paris, his fevered brain insensible of time or distance—of everything except the secret which was scorching it—so he was goaded back to Passy. There he took the portmanteau again and brought it back to 15 Rue de la Grange Botelliere. He placed it in his lodgings, and then went to her brother-in-law. The confession ended, the latter went to the nearest Commissioner of Police and repeated the confession. The Commissioner at once proceeded to M. Touchais' arrest. After an examination which lasted two hours, he was locked up in a cell in the prison at the Court-House. When the turnkey went to carry him breakfast the following morning, M. Touchais in turn was hanging by the neck, his cravat furnishing the rope, dead—a suicide. The police are inclined to accept his version of his mistress' death. Her family believe he killed her in a fit of passion.

## A BELGIAN TRAGEDY.

### Assassination of a Young Girl by Her Parents—Miraculous Escape of the Intended Victim.

On the night of the 13th of June there took place near Brussels, the capital of Belgium, a tragedy, the shocking particulars of which seem to have originated in the fertile brain of a French romancist, rather than to have occurred in reality. On the preceding day Christine Duquesnoy, a young girl of 23, who, for several years, had been a servant at the house of a wealthy widow lady in Brussels, was informed that her aged mother, who lives at the village of Quatre-Bras, had, in consequence of an accident, lost her eyesight. The dutiful daughter resolved at once to leave her situation, and to return to her native village in order to take care of her poor blind mother. While grieving greatly over the misfortune which had befallen the latter, Christine congratulated herself upon having save from her wages the handsome sum of 1,800 francs, which she had deposited with a notary public, and which she thought would enable her to preserve herself and mother from want. Next morning she received the money from the notary, and took the train for home. Upon reaching the last station, she found that she was unable to obtain a carriage for Quatre-Bras, which was about five miles distant. She resolved to proceed there on foot; but, after walking about three miles, she hesitated. A feeling of terror seized her. She had to pass through a forest, and there being a house belonging to acquaintances of hers in the neighborhood, she resolved to pass the night there. She reached it in a few minutes, and found the proprietor, an elderly farmer named Aubusse, and his wife Elize, at home. Upon inquiring where there only daughter, Francoise, was, Christine was told that she had gone to Quatre-Bras, and would not return before morning. Christine then told them that she was afraid to proceed with the money she had in her pocket to her native village, and Aubusse and his wife cordially invited her to sleep under their roof. As she was very tired they told her to retire immediately, and Elize conducted her to her daughter Francoise's bed in the small back-room. Christine Duquesnoy went to bed without delay, but as is often the case with persons who are very tired, she did not sleep very soundly. She had not closed her eyes very long when she was awakened by voices in the adjoining room. It was Aubusse and his wife. Although they were conversing in an undertone, Christine could understand every word they uttered. To her horror she discovered that the two had resolved to murder her for the money which she had in her possession.

"Francoise," said Aubusse's wicked wife, "will not come home to-night, so nobody will know that Christine was in our house. We will bury her corpse in the garden, and who will ever find her grave there?"

The wretches then stepped into the front room. Christine Duquesnoy, a prey to indescribable terror, sprang at once from her bed, and, although she was but scantily dressed, climbed out of the open rear window, and sped across the large garden into the open field. She ran for fifteen minutes as fast as her feet would carry her, without daring to look back. Then she stood still, and, after resting for a few minutes, she started anew. In her terror she did not care in what direction she was going. At last, after she had been running for upward of one hour, she reached the Brussels highway, and was soon afterward espied by two gendarmes. They hailed her, and ordered her to stop; but she sped on, and finally sank down in utter exhaustion behind a shrub by the way-side. When the gendarmes overtook her one of them threw his cloak to her and then she told them all about the fiendish plot of Aubusse and his wife. They asked her to accompany them to the house of the Aubusses, which they reached at an advanced hour of the night. All was dark and silent in the house, but, on going around to the rear of the building, they discovered a light in a distant part of the garden. They went cautiously toward it, and, on coming close up to it, saw Aubusse and his wife engaged in throwing earth upon a human body lying on its face in a hole that had been dug in the ground. Suddenly the two gendarmes rushed toward them. When Aubusse and his wife caught sight of the young girl they uttered piercing cries of terror.

"She is alive!" yelled Aubusse, whose face had turned livid.

The next moment one of the gendarmes had collared him and his wife, while the other drew the corpse from the hole in the ground. When he held the lantern, which stood by the side of the hole, up to the face of the victim, Aubusse and his wife uttered still more heartrending cries.

"It is Francoise!" shrieked Aubusse's wife.

Aubusse looked a moment at the corpse. Then he suddenly broke loose from the grasp of the gendarme, and, before the latter was able to seize him, stabbed himself with desperate energy, while his wife fell into a deep swoon. The greedy couple had murdered their own daughter, instead of their intended victim. While they were preparing the grave in the garden for Christine Duquesnoy, their daughter, Francoise, had returned from Quatre-Bras, and, being very tired, had at once gone to bed. When all was ready for the reception of the corpse, Aubusse and his wife, Elize, had stealthily re-entered the house, and then, utterly unaware of the change which had meanwhile taken place in the occupants of Francoise's bed, they had rushed into the small back room, and smothered the person in it to death by covering her face tightly with a heavy pillow. They perpetrated this deed in the dark, and, when the victim had ceased to breath, Aubusse lifted her from the bed and carried her into the garden, his wife preceding him with a dimly-burning lantern, to the hole in which Christine Duquesnoy was to have been buried. Aubusse threw the corpse into the hole, and he and his wife had thrown a few shovelfuls of earth upon it when they were surprised by the gendarmes.

When Elize Aubusse reawoke it was found that the terrible shock had deprived her of her reason. It was horrible to hear that crazy laughter with which she looked upon the corpse of her young daughter and dying husband, who expired soon afterwards.

### A Wedding After Forty Years' Separation.

*From the Ripley (Ohio) Bee.*

Our town is all agog this morning over the wedding that is to be celebrated in a day or two between Aunt Vina Johnson, an old colored lady of our place, and a former husband from whom she has seen separated for forty years.

Forty-three years ago Aunt Vina was the slave of a Mr. Johnson, in Fleming County, Ky., and was the wife of a Geo. Perry, also a slave, whose master lived in Mason County. He ran off and went to Canada, but returned and got his wife and child, and succeeded in reaching Chillicothe with them, where they were overtaken by Johnson and the wife and child taken back. She remained a slave until 1864. Not hearing from her husband, and supposing him dead, she married a man by the name of Jerry Johnson some four or five years after being taken back but she was left a widow in a few years. She moved to Ripley soon after being set free. Perry, who has been living in Canada, until after the war, and since that time been engaged in teaching school in Louisiana, wrote a letter to the son of Aunt Vina's master, in Kentucky, last March, inquiring whether she was alive or dead. Johnson wrote to Harry Armstrong of our place, Aunt Vina's son-in-law, and he answered that she was living here. Perry was at once advised, and he commenced a correspondence. Everything was satisfactory, and he wrote that he would be here on Monday night last. That Aunt Vina was all anxiety and in a fever of excitement, no one need be told. True to his promise, Perry arrived on Monday evening, and the meeting was a joyous one. They have determined to be re-married, and are making every preparation for that event.

### A Double-Barreled Shot-Gun.

*From the New Orleans Times' Report of a Serenade.*

Mr. Bloom, not being endowed with more than ordinary patience and an average set of nerves, eventually appeared on his gallery and delivered a speech, in which allusion was made to a certain old and reliable shot-gun. On this the gentleman was heartily cheered and several times shot at, and had to take refuge within doors. Mr. Bloom shortly responded to this by four shots from his double-barreled gun, charged with buckshot, and directed into the crowd, wounding Peter Maguire, Charles Wiley, and Peter Brooks. The last named got more than his share, probably receiving eight of the buckshot in his back. It was intimated that Mr. Bloom was to have been visited again last night, but their experience of the night before put a damper on these festive boys and it did not come off.

# THE COURTS.

## Right of State Authorities to Authorize Railroads to Construct Certain Tracks.

## A $100,000 Land Suit for the Corner of LaSalle and Monroe Streets.

## Damages for Opening and Extending Logan Street and Archer Avenue---Bankruptcy Matters, Etc.

The Supreme Court of this State has passed upon some new questions of great interest to property-owners respecting the liability of railroad companies to damages for using streets on which their property abuts, and the power of the State and municipalities to grant companies the right to use such streets. In Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway Company, appellants, v. William Hartley et al., appellees, appealed from McLean County, it appeared that the appellees brought action against appellants for trespass on their land. The land in question was within the corporate limits of the City of Bloomington, but never platted or laid off as an addition to the city. The limits of the city had been extended so as to include Peoria road, a public highway on the south side of the said land, of the width of sixty feet, one-half being part of said land. This highway was called Front street, being a continuation of Front street to the new western limits of the city; and the new street was made fourteen feet wider than the old. There was no ordinance. Appellants, under ordinance allowing them to lay tracks across any street or alley within certain limits, constructed its road across Front street, south of appellees' land, without appellees' consent. The grade of the street had to be reduced, and appellees' premises, already high above the grade, was left still higher, so that ingress and egress both for horse and foot traffic was difficult. The track nowhere touched appellees' land, but came to within six inches or a foot of it at one corner.

The Court, by Justice Scott, said the principal question was whether the State and municipal authorities combined had power to grant to the appellant Company right to construct tracks across lands the fee of which was in appellees, without obtaining consent or making compensation. On the one hand it was insisted that the appellees' proprietary rights have been interfered with, the action of the Company in taking possession of the land coming within the constitutional inhibition that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation. On the contrary, it was claimed that it is immaterial whether the city owns the fee of the street or not, the municipal authorities having the supreme control over all streets, and can grant the right to lay a track on or across any street, and having done so in this instance, if ingress and egress is not materially affected it is damnum absque injuria.

Decisions in this State, prior to the adoption of the present Constitution, are in reference to cases where the cities granting the privileges owned the fee in the streets; and the exact question presented has not hitherto been passed on by this Court. The Court held as follows:

In Murphy v. The City of Chicago, 29 Ill., 279, it was held to be a legitimate use of the street or highway to allow a railroad track to be laid down in it, and for so doing the city is not liable to any damages that may accrue to individuals. What is said in these cases is in reference to streets where the fee is in the corporation granting the privilege. No question of an ordinary highway is involved in either of them. We are not disposed to extend the principles or the reasoning of these cases any farther, or apply them to cases not strictly within their meaning. A distinction has been taken where the municipality granting the right to lay the track owns the fee in the street and where the fee remains in the abutting land-owner, and it seems to us that it rests on sound principles, and is supported by the highest authorities. Where the fee remains in the original proprietor, it is immaterial how the public acquired an easement over the lands, whether by condemnation or by dedication, it is only for the use of ordinary travel, such as we are accustomed to see on streets or highways. In case the proprietor dedicated the land it was for no other purpose, and, if it was condemned, his damages were assessed with no other view. A different use of the land from that for which it was intended cannot be justified on the ground that a railway is an improved highway. Railway companies are only public corporations in a limited sense. The right of way, the road-bed, and the carriages propelled thereon, are owned by private individuals, and not by the public. Fares are charged for travel thereon for the exclusive benefit of the parties owning the road. They are constructed and equipped in the interest of private speculation, but at the same time they are intended to subserve the public good. The travel on them bears no analogy to our notions of travel on an ordinary street or highway, where every one travels at pleasure, in his own conveyance, without paying tolls or fares. The uses are totally different, and even inconsistent. The one is exclusive, in favor of private interest, and the other is open and free to all. The doctrine most in consonance with our sense of justice is, where the fee of the street remains in the abutting land-owner, the corporation may grant the right to a railway company to lay its track along or across any street, but the company avails of its privilege at its peril. If in laying its track it causes a private injury to him who owns the fee in the adjoining premises it must make good the damages sustained. The following cases are in harmony with our views of the law, and are conclusive of the case at bar: Presbyterian Society v. Auburn & Rochester Railroad, 3 Hill, 567; Williams v. New York Central Railroad, 16 N. Y., 97; Maham v. New York Central Railroad, 24 N. Y., 658; Inhabitants of Springfield v. Connecticut Railroad, 4 Cushing, 63; Haynes v. Thomas, 7 Porter (Ind.), 39; Tate v. Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, 7 Porter, 480; Nicholson v. New York & New Haven Railroad, 22 Conn., 83. Most of these cases proceed on the principle that the location of the track of the railroad on the highway is an additional burden and servitude upon the land, which would entitle the owner to additional compensation. Others go upon the ground that it is an exclusive appropriation by the railroad of the soil to its own use, which the owner had the right himself to use for any purpose not inconsistent with an easement in favor of the public, and for that reason have held, it is taking private property for public use, and have required just compensation to be made. The case can be maintained on either or both grounds. Neither the State nor the municipality has the power to grant away the private property of the citizen, and if corporations, *quasi* public, in the exercise of the right of eminent domain, with which they are clothed by the sovereign power of the State, seek to appropriate it to their exclusive use, every principle of justice demands that they should make just compensation, whether the property taken is of little or great value. It is urged that the damages found by the jury are excessive. We do not think so. By reason of excavating for the track of appellant's road the grade of the street in front of the residence of appellees had to be materially lowered, so that ingress and egress by carriages from the street was rendered impracticable, and was made far more difficult for persons on foot than it had formerly been. There is no evidence that it would have been necessary to lower the grade of the street, except for the location of appellant's road. The damages sustained by the appellees are marked and appreciable, and there is no reason why the judgment should not be affirmed.

BUTLER V. MAJOR—A $100,000 SUIT.

The case of Butler v. Mrs. Huestis and Dr. Major came up before Judge Williams yesterday afternoon. The suit involves the title to the property on the southeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle streets, being a piece of land 45 feet by 190, worth about $100,000. The question arises on a deed of settlement made in 1861, when Butler, the then owner, died and left the property to one Bliss for the benefit of his wife, during her lifetime, and upon her death the property was to be conveyed by Bliss to such persons as she should, by her last will and testament, appoint, Butler insisting, however, that the property should be taken in fee simple absolute, and that, in default of such appointment, Trustees should convey the property to Butler's children, upon the youngest of them attaining her majority. In 1866, Mrs. Butler died, leaving a will by which she attempted to appoint the property, and in exercise of that power, she provided that Mr. Hedstis should take the property for life, with the remainder over to the heirs of the body of Mrs Houstis. It is contended that the appointment is void: first, because the takers described by Butler in his deed of settlement were to be competent to take on the death of Mrs. Butler; secondly, because the takers were required to take the fee simple absolutely, or nothing, on her death, and that persons appointed to take after death of Mrs Heustis could not be known on the death of Mrs. Butler, in 1866, and cannot be now known until after the death of Mrs. Heustis, who is still living; so that it is impossible, in point of fact, for Trustees to make conveyance to takers at the death of Mrs. Butler, as before stated. The suit is in the interest of the minor children of the late W. M. Butler, and Dr. Major comes in as lessee of the property involved, under Mrs. Heustis, against whom the bill is brought to set aside the interest which Mrs. Butler attempted to give her. Ayers & Kale for complainant; Paddock & Ide for defendant.

TURNING THE TABLES.

In 1856 the City Council instituted proceedings for the extension of Chicago avenue, and the damages and benefits were assessed by Commissioners. About a year ago F. A. Bragg began an action of debt against the city, on the grounds that in the proceedings of 1856 the city took a lot belonging to him, and the value of which the damages fixed at $3,000, to recover which sum the suit was brought. Gen. Stiles directed a clerk of his to make a demurrer in the suit; but, in the multiplicity of city business, this was overlooked, and the consequence was that Bragg got judgment by default. The City Attorney tried in vain to have the default set aside, and last Saturday the case came up before Judge Tree for the ascertaining of damages. The Court fixed them at $3,000 debt and $2,500 damages, and the City Attorney made a motion in arrest of judgment, which the Court sustained. Plaintiff objected strenuously, and the Court decided to consult with his brother Judges, and finally decide on Tuesday (yesterday) morning. The result of the consultation was a confirmation of the original decision sustaining the city's motion in arrest of judgment.

CITY V. JOLIET & CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

The City of Chicago files a petition, in the Superior Court, against the Joliet & Chicago Railroad Company for the ascertainment of damages for the opening or extension of Lake street, from its present southern terminus to Archer avenue; condemning therefor a slip of land 30 feet wide on the northeasterly side of Lot 4, Block 20, and a strip of land 25 feet wide on southwesterly side of Lot 3, Block 21, all in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of S. fraction Sec. 29, 39, 14, and owned as follows: Joliet & Chicago Railroad Company, N. 25 feet, Lot 4, Block 20; Mary Lahey, E. 25 feet of S. 100 feet of same and buildings thereon; Michael Bonfield, Ex. N. 25 feet and Ex. E. 25 of S. 100 feet of same; Joliet & Chicago Railroad Company, N. 25 feet of Lot 3, Block 21; A. Wallenhaupst, W. 25 feet of S. 100 feet of same and buildings thereon; John Julian, W. ½ Ex. N. 25 feet and Ex. 50 feet of S. 100 feet of same.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

It appearing that the distillery and premises of Abram H. Covert and John D. Pahlman, namely, Lot 16, in Block 8, in School Section Addition, has fallen into disrepair for want of use, etc., Stephen W. Rawson, owner of a mortgage thereon, and the alleged largest creditor, has been authorized to repair the same and rent them to a suitable person, the Marshal giving up possession for the purpose.

The sum of $288.45 was yesterday allowed for attorney's fees and disbursements in the estate of Rufus M. Keltan; and a creditors' meeting was ordered to take place on Aug. 15 next.

In the estate of John Daemau, the sum of $221.70 was allowed for attorney's fees and disbursements.

In the matter of W. Cuthbert, leave was given to A. S. Trude to file proof of debt.

Reference was made to Register John T. Morgan, of Monmouth, Ill., for final report in the matter of John B. Martin.

An order was made for the arrest of Peter R. Wright, it being represented that he is about to leave for Canada, on petition by Whittemore Brothers, of New York, creditors for $274.84.

MORTGAGE ON A GREASE FACTORY.

Oscar C. Sabin filed a bill in the Superior Court yesterday against John V. Cresap, for the foreclosure of a mortgage on six kettles for rendering, and coolers, carts, horses, stock of grease, coal, etc., and the buildings and outhouses near and west of the southwest corner of Ashland avenue and the Illinois and Michigan Canal; said mortgage being given to secure a loan of $1,500, made to defendant by plaintiff.

THE COURTS CONDENSED.

The case of Johnson v. Grow was on trial before Judge Heaton, yesterday, a suit in which plaintiff sought to recover $1,495 for work done on building on the corner of Madison and Sheldon streets. The question to decide in the case is, whether the claim of plaintiff was, or was not, included in the agreement between defendant and the architect who contracted for the construction of the building.

The Cheevers case came to a sudden termination yesterday, the State's Attorney abandoning the prosecution on account of lack of sufficient evidence to prove that the death of Mrs. Cheevers was hastened by the action of the prisoner.

Two more claims against the Great Western Telegraph Company were yesterday filed, namely, of D. A. Gage, for moneys advanced, $1,678; and of Oscar F. Ayers, of Dixon, Lee County, for services rendered, less cash receipts, $823.33.

Samuel S. Greeley and Edwin C. Larned file a declaration in the Superior Court in a suit of ejectment against Michael and Bridget Gavin, Catherine Slavan, and Sarah Collins, to obtain possession of all that part of the E. ¼ of S. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼ of Sec. 25, 39, 13.

Clark W. Upton, Assignee of the Great Western Insurance Company, files an affidavit in attachment, in the Circuit Court, against William H. Bulkley, of Hartford, Conn., who, he alleges, owes the Company $316.50 upon the amount unpaid upon five shares of stock. He also files a similar affidavit against Charles E. Kellogg, of the same place, for a similar amount.

Catherine Gilfoil files a declaration in an action of trespass, in the Circuit Court, against Patrick Freeman, who she charges with causing her arrest and imprisonment on a false charge of being guilty of riot, which charge he failed to sustain in court. She lays her damages at $5,000.

In the case of Busse v. Bishop, which has been on trial since Monday before Judge Tree, the jury yesterday returned a verdict awarding the plaintiff $8,069.30 damages. Defendant's counsel made motion for a new trial.

Rodney W. Day files a praecipe in a suit of trespass, in the Circuit Court, against Charles D. Iglehart and Charles Lempson; damages, $5,000.

Catherine Gilfoil files a praecipe in a suit of trespass, in the Circuit Court, against Patrick Freeman; damages, $5,000.

Catherine McGrath files a praecipe in an action of case, in the Superior Court, against Michael and Mary Boyce; damages, $5,000.

Peter and Peter W. Nell file a petition in the Superior Court against James J., Elizabeth, Emily, Agnes, and Charles J. McCarthy for discovery and mechanics' lien of $4,028 on south 36 feet, Lot 5, Block 37, original Chicago.

There will be no further call of the present calendar in Judge Rogers' room, and no further call of any case until the third Monday in September.

In the case of Eden v. City of Chicago, an action for damages arising from the death of plaintiff's wife by an accident on Randolph street bridge, the jury gave plaintiff $266 damages.

In the case of Beattie v. Sellars, on trial before Judge McRoberts since the beginning of the week, a verdict was yesterday rendered in favor of plaintiff for $3,941.11 damages.

In the case of Cary v. Cunio, before Judge McRoberts, the plaintiff got a verdict for $480 damages.

### NEW SUITS.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—7,800—Restored case. 7,801—Appeal. 7,802—Rodney W. Day v. Charles D. Iglehart and Charles Lempson; trespass, $5,000. 7,803—Appeal. 7,804—Walter P. Denslow et al. v. Orin P. Chase; assumpsit, $806.50. 7,805—Clark W. Upton, Assignee Great Western Insurance Company v. William H. Bulkley; attachment, $316.50. 7,806—Same v. Charles E. Kellogg; same, $316.50. 7,807—Catherine Gilfoil v. Patrick Freeman; trespass, $5,000. 7,808, 9—Appeal. 7,810—Agnes Hoover v. John B. Bueve; trespass, $5,000. 7,811, 12—Appeal. 7,113 to 7,119—Restored cases. 7,820—Suppressed for service. 7,821—Appeal.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—44,167—Appeal. 44,168—Oscar C. Sabin v. John V. Cresap et al.; bill for foreclosure. 44,169—William H. Powell v. Samuel S. Crocker; assumpsit, $1,000. 44,170—W. H. Potter et al. v. Matilda S. Jagger and Oscar B. Knight; assumpsit, $1,200. 44,171—Thomas O. Smith v. George W. Forrest; confession of judgment, $2,180. 44,172—Cook County National Bank v. N. E. Peterson; confession of judgment, $5,318.25. 44,173—Robert Porter v. James Stinson; assumpsit, $600. 44,174—Appeal. 44,175—City of Chicago v. Joliet & Chicago Railroad; petition for the ascertainment of damages for the opening or extension of Logan street, from its present southern terminus to Archer avenue. 44,176—Catherine McGrath v. Michael and Mary Boyce; case, $5,000. 44,177—Peter Nell et. al. v. James J. McCarthy; bill for discovery and mechanics' lien. 44,178—Samuel S. Greeley et. al. v. Michael Gavin, Bridget Gavin, Catherine Slavin, and Sarah Collins; ejectment. 44,179—Jacob Stroben v. Louis Reinow; replevin of household goods. 44,180—James Waller v. Rachel and Maria Murphy; assumpsit, $800. 44,181-2—Appeal. 44,183—C. T. Reynolds et. al. v. The People's Omnibus and Baggage Company; assumpsit, $500. Burnt Record. 89—Ellen Snowhook v. Whom it may concern; petition to restore title to W ½ of Lot 4, Block 6, Wolcott's Addition.

### Another Grand Sale

Of out-of-town lots will come off this morning at Elmhurst. A train of ten cars will leave the Wells street depot at 10 o'clock. An invitation is extended to all who desire to become owners of a handsome homestead in one of the most beautiful suburban towns west of Chicago, with railroad and telegraph facilities unsurpassed. This town, which is regarded, and deservedly so, as one of great health, has now over 100 dwellings. The land lies over 100 feet higher than Lake Michigan, and is rolling. The sale will be conducted by W. A. Butters & Co.

### Betts' Automatic Gate.

Dr. O. L. Mason has an ingenious, patent automatic gate, invented by Mr. A. H. Betts, of Cleveland, on exhibition at No. 226 East Monroe street. He will remain in the city but a few days, and will take pleasure in pointing out the merits of the invention to those who call. The gate is unquestionably the most useful one yet offered to the public. The Doctor may be consulted at Kuhns' European Hotel, Nos. 145 and 147 Dearborn street.

### Chickering Sounding Boards.

It is said that one reason of the superiority of the Chickering Pianos arises from the construction of sounding boards from wood that has slowly seasoned for the last twenty years, the importance of which, in the production of a rich, clear tone, every one understands by the difference between an old and a new violin.

# FREE BATHING-HOUSES.

## A Hitch Between the Board of Public Works and the Board of Health, as to Which Shall Obey the Order of the Council, and Build the Necessary Houses.

If the Board of Public Works or the Board of Health, separately or together, will only move in the matter without unnecessary delay, the city will soon be partially supplied with what it has long stood in need of, public bathing-houses. There seems, however, to be a difference of opinion between the two Boards as to which of them has the authority to take the first step, and it may result injuriously to the scheme for the promotion of cleanliness. The Council made a handsome appropriation for the construction of two bathing-houses, one in the North and the other in the South Division, and at the same time designated the persons who were to let the contracts and have general supervision of the work. Again, on Monday evening it passed a resolution directing the Board of Public Works to proceed at once to put up the buildings. Now the Board of Public Works does not seem to understand its duty in the premises. Its President informed a reporter of THE TRIBUNE yesterday that the Board could do nothing until the Board of Health picked out sites for the houses and issued instructions concerning the manner in which they should be built. According to his notion, the Board of Public Works was only to be a sort of second fiddle in the matter, being entirely under the direction of the Health Commissioners. He did not even know where it was proposed to locate the houses, had but a remote idea of the probable cost of each, and, not to put too fine a point on it, was poorly informed on the whole subject. The resolution passed by the Council on Monday night is plain enough to be understood by everybody. It directs the Board of Public Works to proceed at once to erect two temporary bathing-houses provided for in the Appropriation bill, and says nothing whatever about the Board of Health. The free-bathing-house scheme doubtless originated with the latter body, and this circumstance may have made such a serious impression on the mind of the head of the Board of Public Works that he imagines it will carry it out to the end. The reporter also waited on Dr. Rauch for the purpose of getting some information from him on the subject, but that everbusy person was away attending to matters outside of his office, and there was no one else around who possessed sufficient knowledge to make his conversation valuable or entertaining. The probability is, however, that the Health people will take no further interest in the bathing-houses, now that they have been given to the Board of Public Works to look after. And the latter body should not neglect to carry out the wishes of the Council and spend the appropriation to the best advantage. The press of the city has been harping on the free-bathing-house string for years, and now that it has carried its point, it does not propose to let the poor people, who have no bathrooms in their abodes and who will be arrested and fined if they bath in the lake, be forgotten again. At least THE TRIBUNE proposes to keep driving away at the officials until those temporary houses are put up and made ready for use. They will be of more service during this sickly season than their weight in drugs. At the present time there are three or four bathing-houses in operation along the lake shore, but they are small affairs, and it costs money to get into them. Therefore, they are not very popular. Those on the North Side are patronized mainly by boys and young men who are anxious to become proficient in the art of swimming without incurring any risk in acquiring it, and are almost as unbearable during the hot weather as a house in the centre of the city. One large one, with free admission, would be better than all of them. There is only one bathing house on the South Side, as far as known. It lies between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, and is a rather substantial concern. It was built with the permission of the Council by Shaw, the photographer, and he derives a comfortable percentage on the money invested from the receipts at the door. The second free bathing-house ought to be built somewhere in its vicinity. Both of them ought to be built somewhere immediately.

# THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Police and Fire Departments were paid yesterday,—the former receiving $38,777.68 and the latter $21,280.65.

John Johnson, a chronic wife-beater, was fined $100 by Justice Scully yesterday, and being without 5 cents in his clothes, was sent to the Bridewell.

If the headquarters' detectives were guiltless of the charge of "whacking up" with the bunko men, they would rid the city of those pests inside of forty-eight hours.

When sifted down fine, it will be found that Simmons and Tyrrell are about the only members of the detective force who ever capture any bunko thieves. Why is this thus?

Mrs. Libbie Chrisman left her home, No. 181 O'Brien street, at noon on Sunday, and has not since been seen. She is 22 years of age, and of French descent.

Henry Elfick left the house of his brother, No. 268 Second street, on the 30th of June, and has not yet returned. He is 30 years old, and a German.

Are the police willing to acknowledge their inability to put down bunko-playing? Twenty-seven hundred dollars were taken by the McDonald-Lawrence gang on Saturday last.

The Mayor, yesterday, revoked the saloon-license of Michael Healey, of No. 328 Archer avenue. He kept his place open after midnight.

Hickey's "irregularity" amounts to very little when compared with some of the transactions of four men now members of the Central Station detective force.

A German named John Zank fell down a stairway at No. 125 North Wells street, yesterday morning, and was seriously injured. He was removed to the Christian Brothers' Hospital.

The Reunion Presbyterian Church and Sunday-school will hold their annual picnic at Sharpshooters' Grove on Thursday. The train will leave the crossing of Blue Island avenue and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at 9 a. m.

The Board of Public Works yesterday opened bids for building the centre pier of, and the approaches to, Lake street bridge; for sewer bricks; and for raising to grade the buildings abutting the viaduct at Sixteenth and Canal streets. No contracts were awarded.

Some of the useless headquarters' detectives count among their intimate acquaintances several notorious bunko men. Of course these worthies can't be expected to do anything to retard their friends from bleeding a "sucker" now and then.

Templar Lodge, No. 440, I. O. O. F., will meet this evening at the corner of Washington and Desplaines streets. Past Grand Marshal W. H. H. Russell, of Missouri, will be present and deliver an address. All the brethren who can find room in the hall are invited.

The Board of Police yesterday declined to interfere with the machine shop and turning mill at No. 44 Bunker street, and the persons who petitioned for its removal will have to put up with the "nuisance," as they call it.

John Ryan, an escaped Missouri convict, arrested by Detective Sam Ellis, was brought before Judge Porter on a writ of habeas corpus procured by his counsel, Gus Van Buren. After a hearing of the case he was remanded to jail, and he will, doubtless, be reconveyed to the State of Missouri.

Fifty per cent of the net profits is the amount the bunko men are said to "whack up" to the detectives. They only get 20 per cent from the burglars and sneak-thieves. That is why so many bunko tricks are allowed to be taken in this city.

A great deal of good work in the way of reforming and reorganizing the police force has been accomplished since Mr. Washburn was appointed Superintendent, but it is nevertheless a fact that the men under his immediate eye are the ones most of all needing his attention.

The Board of Public Works issued the following building permits, yesterday: Ahrens & Bro., three-story brick, 55x60 feet, Southwestern avenue; L. S. Sweazey, four-story and basement brick, 40x50 feet, Nos. 122 and 124 South Water street; Charles Fitzhue, two-story brick, 21x40 feet, Lexington street; Andrew Nelson, three-story and basement brick, 25x62 feet, No. 65 Kinzie street.

The steamer Corona will make regular trips to South Chicago every Saturday, leaving the dock at the foot of Michigan avenue at 2 p. m. Fare for the round trip, 50 cents. Excursionists will be entertained at the South Chicago Hotel. The steamer will also make trips for the benefit of private parties wishing to visit the South Town and its new harbor, and enjoy the lake breeze and the fine fishing.

Is the Chief of Police aware of the number of "bunko tricks" that have been taken in this city during the last five days? Is he aware of the fact that Mike McDonald's gang robbed three men last Saturday of the aggregate sum of $2,700? Is he aware that three or four of his headquarters' detective staff are "whacking-up" with the bunko men?

The city is swarming with bunko "bankers" and their runners, steerers, and solicitors, and yet the detectives can't find the villains when sent after them. Of course they can't. To break up bunko-robbing would shut them off from a handsome percentage of the profits they now derive from "whacking-up" with the thieves.

A correspondent signing himself "Aquatic" requests THE TRIBUNE to "go for a swimming-bath," or, in other words, to advocate the establishment of a free institution of the kind. We have done so in another column of to-day's issue. Now let "Aquatic" and every other man who feels like him "go for" the Board of Public Works, and keep "gone" until the two free bathing-houses, for which appropriations were made by the Council, are completed.

On Thursday and Friday evenings of this week two grand concerts will be given at Aiken's Theatre by the Royal Saxon Band, composed of sixty solo performers from Prince George's One Hundred and Eighth Regiment Sharpshooters, Dresden. They will be directed by Herr Hans Girod, who bears the enviable title of "solo cornet-a-piston virtuoso to His Majesty the King of Saxony." Information concerning the prices of admission will be found in our advertising columns.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Inter-State Exposition was held yesterday afternoon at their rooms, to vote on the proposition to increase the capital stock from $150,000 to $250,000. It appearing that 1,047 shares were represented, the meeting proceeded to business. It was ordered the polls be closed at noon to-day, when the votes will be counted on the proposition to increase the stock. Messrs. N. S. Bouton, J. B. Drake, and J. S. Reynolds were elected tellers.

A former citizen of Chicago, but now a resident of the oil regions, in Pennsylvania, lost $310 in a bunko establishment at No. 41 LaSalle street yesterday. He reported his loss at the Central Station, but refused to give his name, because he did not want to be associated with a man who had made such a consummate fool of himself. Detectives Tyrrell and Simmons went to the house where the game was played, and arrested Harry Lawrence, W. T. Porter, Walter Watson, and Henry Austin, on the charge of vagrancy.

The laying of the corner-stone of the Trinity Episcopal Church of the future will take place at half-past 6 o'clock this evening at the corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-sixth street. Addresses will be delivered by the Right Rev. Bishop Whitehouse, the Right Rev. Bishop Talbot, of Indiana, the Rev. Edward Sullivan, and others. The music of the occasion will be furnished by the Apollo Club, the choir of the church, and the children of the Sunday-school. The annual picnic of the Sunday-school and parish generally will be held at Riverside tomorrow. The train will leave the depot, corner of Indiana avenue and Sixteenth street, at 9 a. m.

The first death from sunstroke occurred yesterday afternoon. On Monday evening, about 5 o'clock, a man named Charles Sebricht, being overcome by the heat, fell insensible upon the sidewalk near the junction of Chicago and Milwaukee avenues. He was picked up and carried into a neighboring drug-store, where for three or four hours every effort was made to revive him, but they were made in vain. He was then taken to his home, No. 161 Augusta street. He partially revived during the night, but at noon yesterday died. The Coroner was summoned, and will hold an inquest to-day.

While Mr. McClure, bookkeeper for the Sherman House, and his family, who reside at No. 461 Hubbard street, were sitting on the front porch of their house, on Sunday evening, a party of sneak-thieves entered the residence by the back doors, and proceeded to lay hands on many valuable articles. Alarmed by the unusual noise, Mrs. McClure went into the house to see what was the matter. In the sitting-room she was confronted by a boy with an old sword, who threatened to kill her if she offered resistance. The threat did not intimidate Mrs. McClure, and she shouted lustily for help. Her vigorous cries made the young rascals take to their heels and get out of the house. A small amount of property was taken.

A boy named John Nickodam, 10 years old, met with a horrible death yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock, by being run over by an engine of the Michigan Central Railway, near Park Row. The boy was returning from the lake shore, where he had been fishing, and in crossing the railway tracks, in front of an engine, seems to have miscalculated the distance he had to travel to escape destruction. The engineer saw the danger and reversed his engine, but it availed nothing. The body was horribly mangled, and was removed to the boy's home, at the corner of Bunker and Jefferson streets. The Deputy Coroner held an inquest yesterday, at which a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Yesterday morning Frank Rivers and Emily Winne were before Justice Scully, charged with adultery. The parties were arrested on a warrant sworn out by the wife of Frank Rivers. She was in Court, but what testimony she gave was literally squeezed out of her, the quondam Mrs. Rivers imparting most of the information which secured her imprisonment in the jail. She said that the complaining Mrs. Rivers was her sister; that some time ago Rivers and witness, having become very fond of one another, eloped. They had been traversing the State of Michigan up to the time of their arrest, and had been living as man and wife. Little Emily, becoming weary of the relation, "gave herself away" to her sister. Rivers was held for trial in bail of $300, and Emily in bail of $200 to appear as a witness against him.

An inquest on the body of John C. Winne, who died at the County Hospital, was held by Coroner Stephens yesterday. There was an abundance of evidence offered, and the facts of the case were distinctly brought out. It was agreed by all the witnesses that, on the night of the 20th of June, Winne was indulging in a drunken frolic at No. 495 Clark street. About 11 o'clock a Mr. Lane was passing the place, when he was hailed by a man named Cory, who said to Winne, referring to Lane, "There's a man who can lick you." Winne thereupon jumped upon Lane, who, being a powerful man, pushed him off, and walked away. Winne fell heavily upon the sidewalk and did not get up. Lane having heard that Winne was dead, appeared at the inquest yesterday without being subpœnaed. The verdict of the jury relieved Lane of all blame in the matter, and found that the deceased came to his death by compression of the spinal cord.

When the tickets for the last Louisville Library Lottery were issued, ten wealthy printers employed in THE TRIBUNE office combined together for the purpose of getting up a corner on prizes, and invested $100 in ten tickets, to the dismay of sundry "cholera medicine" peddlers, boarding-house keepers, washerwomen, et al. One of them subsequently repented of his rash conduct, and evinced a desire to sell out. The other nine purchased his ticket, and continued in business without assuming his debts. The man thought that perhaps the ticket he had sold would draw a prize, and that then the other fellows would laugh at him, so annoyed the tenth man that he could not do a decent day's work until he bought another. What was the result? He has the laugh all to himself. The nine fellows didn't draw enough to pay one car-fare, while their former partner secured $300. He hasn't fully made up his mind yet whether to build a hotel, get up a jubilee, or invest in a public market.

## SOUTH EVANSTON.

A special meeting of the Board of Trustees of this village was held on Monday night; present, S. Goodanow, J. N. Didier, N. Morper, T. H. Watson, A. E. Warren, and J. B. Adams, President of the Board. The Board decided on the following appropriations for the ensuing year: For sidewalks, streets, and gutters, $2,000; salary of Clerk, $200; salary of Attorney, $200; boarding prisoners and police expenses, $200; salary of Village Treasurer, $200; stationery and hall expenses, $500; Street Commissioner, $300; court expenses and publication of ordinances, $200; canceling present indebtedness, $150; election expenses in future, $50. Total, $4,000. A list of ordinances was submitted upon which the Clerk was instructed to call the yeas and nays. The result of the call showed that the ordinances were passed unanimously. Adjourned.

### Important Sale.

At 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, the 30th, a large auction sale will be begun in Peoria. The property to be disposed of consists of the tools, patterns, and fixtures of the old and well-known City Foundry and Machine Shop of Peoria, and includes a boiler, three engines, and a large lot of shafting, hangers, and pulleys. The sale will take place on the premises, and deserves the attention of Chicago foundrymen.

# CONFAB OF THE CONSTABLES.

## The "Dead-Beats" in the Business Thoroughly Discussed—Forty Bogus Constables in the City—The Justices of the Peace to Blame in a Great Measure—A Constables' Union Advocated—General Desire Manifested for the Moral Elevation of the Breed.

A meeting of Constables was held at No. 226 LaSalle street, last evening, to take some action to prevent "scallawag bummers" from acting as Constables. J. H. Moore presided, and Mr. Best acted as Secretary.

The Chairman stated that there were many men acting as Constables who were not responsible persons. They had given no bonds, and were robbing the people with impunity. Hence, it was necessary to do something to eradicate them.

Mr. Keller thought immediate action was necessary. Constables, for the last twenty years, had been considered a disgrace, and he deemed it essential to make them respectable by getting rid of the "dead-beats." The Justices were in favor of the reform. Mr. Reed, the State's Attorney, had advised that a lawyer be employed, and that the persons who were illegally acting as Constables be summoned to show why they were acting as such. It was certain that these fellows would not cease working, unless compelled by law.

Mr. Boutell said the only way to root out the hangers-on was to induce the Justices not to give them any papers to serve. There were forty bogus Constables in the city, and they were responsible for the opprobrium heaped upon the legitimate officers. They practiced all sorts of frauds on the people, and robbed every one who got into their clutches. He advocated the formation of a Constables' Union, in order to elevate their status and show the community that they were honest men and not rogues. He had talked with a number of his associates, and they were willing to contribute to a fund to drive off the barnacles.

Mr. O'Brien had seen a good deal of corruption since he had held the office of Constable. There were many ignorant people in Chicago, who, if shown a star, asked no questions. In consequence, their goods were seized and sold, and the proceeds pocketed by dishonest officers. He had known them to rob children, and one had asked him to put a sick man out of his bed. The speaker thought if the Justices would refuse to take the receipt papers of these rascals, their occupation would be gone.

The Chairman endorsed the remarks of the speakers, and said he desired to see the Constables elevated. The "dead-beats" had more brass than thieves, and brought disgrace upon the men elected to the office. He hoped there would be a larger meeting the next time, and that definite action would then be taken to get rid of Constables who were acting without authority.

Mr. Boutell thought it was a shame that these fellows were encouraged. Many of them were never voted for by the people, but were appointed by Mayor Mason and Mayor Rice, and claimed to "hold over." He was willing to contribute all he earned for the next three months to get rid of them.

Mr. Foley, who was elected last spring, said he had been unable to do anything on account of the "dead beats" monopolizing the business in his neighborhood. He had a good situation, which paid him better than that of Constable, but he would act if he had an opportunity.

The meeting then adjourned until next Saturday night.

# THE CITY'S HEALTH.

## Weekly Report of the Sanitary Superintendent—316 Deaths in Seven Days; an Increase of 99 Over the Previous Week—General Remarks of Dr. Rauch.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, and the Sanitary Superintendent submitted his report for the week ending July 12. The number of deaths was 316, an increase of 99 over the preceding week. Males, 159; females, 157. Under 1 year, 168; between 1 and 5, 60. Cholera infantum caused the death of 98, cholera morbus of 7, convulsions of 37, consumption of 12, small-pox of 14, fevers of 13, brain diseases of 6, and accidents of 10. The mean temperature of the week was 64°. The mortality by wards was as follows: First, 1; Second, 0; Third, 5; Fourth, 3; Fifth, 9; Sixth, 20; Seventh, 27; Eighth, 32; Ninth, 28; Tenth, 5; Eleventh, 5; Twelfth, 6; Thirteenth, 9; Fourteenth, 5; Fifteenth, 39; Sixteenth, 37; Seventeenth, 20; Eighteenth, 21; Nineteenth, 5; Twentieth, 4. In his remarks, the Superintendent says: The decrease for the last five weeks, compared with last year, is 316; so that the increase this week was not at all surprising, when it is borne in mind that the death-rate was lower than usual, at the time of the year, for the four previous weeks. There was an increase over last week of 50 deaths from cholera infantum, and 5 from cholera morbus. The most marked feature of the mortality of the week was the increase of deaths by diarrhœal diseases; yet the death-rate from this cause was not as high as last year for the same week. The decrease in the number of houses infected with small-pox was not as great as he had hoped; but from present indications he felt safe in saying that there would be a continued decrease during the coming week. More than half the cases in the city were in the Sixteenth Ward. Those who died of cholera morbus, with one exception, were immigrants. The latter lived on Butterfield street, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth, and drinking well-water caused their deaths. The wells have been filled up, and no cases have occurred since last Tuesday. Although the general sanitary condition of the city is good, still it is of the utmost importance that disinfectants be freely used in every house, and that no excess in eating or drinking be indulged in. The Superintendent requests medical men to give the Board prompt information in regard to anything which may affect the health of the city.

The Health Officer reported that 636 notices had been served, and 674 nuisances abated, and that 7 quarters of beef, 200 pounds of corned beef, and 1 car-load of cabbage had been condemned. The scavenger work had been fairly done during the week, and streets and gutters were being disinfected rapidly. Great progress was evident in making sewer connections.

### Eugenie.

The ex-Empress Eugenie is the same adroit politician now that she ever was. Before leaving Chiselhurst for the Continent she made a present to a large number of poor families of the parish. Each gift was a pair of blankets. Accompanying the blankets was a mourning card containing the following inscription: "In memory of the Emperor. Gift from H. M. the Empress, through Viscount Sydney: 1873."


FLORIDA WATER.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

CELEBRATED

FLORIDA WATER.

The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all Perfumes, for use on the

HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle, on the label, and on the pamphlet, the names of MURRAY & LANMAN, without which none is genuine.

For sale by all Perfumers, Druggists, and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

SHIRTS.

McART'S

"Eureka" Shirts.

Maintain their proud supremacy against all competitors. Orders come pouring in from all his old patrons, as well as from their admiring friends. The price is only the same as for an ordinarily good garment. The fit is perfect—the work guaranteed.

FACTORY—No. 60 WEST MADISON-ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, July 17 and 18,

Two Grand Concerts Only,

BY THE

ROYAL SAXON BAND,

COMPOSED OF

60 SOLO PERFORMERS,

From Prince George's 108th Regiment Sharpshooters, Dresden, under the direction of

HERR HANS GIROD,

Solo Cornet-a-Piston virtuoso to His Majesty the King of Saxony.

ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.

Reserved Seats at the Box Office without extra charge.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE,

THE COOLEST PLACE IN THE CITY.

Tony Pastor's Troupe,

The Chicago Favorites.

All the Stars appear in their New Specialties, Acts, Songs, Dances, &c., &c.

GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY.
GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY.
GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY.
GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

THE PARLOR HOME OF COMEDY!

Patronized by the Elite of Society!

MONDAY, July 14, every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

GRAND DOUBLE BILL.

Robertson's Beautiful Society Comedy,

HOME!

And reappearance of John Dillon in the Glorious Farce of

THE TWO POLTS.

In rehearsal—SCHOOL.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK

Of the Brilliant Young Actress,

KATIE PUTNAM.

MONDAY EVENING, July 14, and during the week, first time in America of the new Emotional Drama,

WORLD AND STAGE.

KATE ROBERTSON.......... KATIE PUTNAM.

Farewell Matinee Saturday at 2 p. m.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ALLAN LINE

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.

22 FULL-POWERED STEAMSHIPS,

Sailing TRI-WEEKLY to and from QUEBEC.

MAIL LINE for LIVERPOOL as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Polynesian | July 19 | Caspian | Aug. 9 |
| Scandinavian | July 26 | Sarmatian | Aug. 16 |
| Prussian | Aug. 2 | Circassian | Aug. 23 |

Also fortnightly to and from Baltimore.

For passage, freight, or any information, apply to

ALLAN & CO., Agents,
72 & 74 LaSalle-st.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF,

BRISTOL, LONDON,

And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE.......... May 28
GLAMORGAN.......... June 18

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.......... $80 currency
Second Cabin.......... 55 currency
Steerage.......... 30 currency
Prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff.......... $33

Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:

ALABAMA.......... Wednesday, July 9.
PENNSYLVANIA.......... Wednesday, July 23.
VIRGINIA.......... Wednesday, Aug. 6.
GEORGIA.......... Wednesday, Aug. 20.

Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.

SAMPLE & HARGIS, Agents,
Cor. of Canal and West Madison-sts., Chicago.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.

For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 and 47, North River.

| | |
|---|---|
| Greece....Saturday, July 12 | Canada....Saturday, July 26 |
| Egypt.....Saturday, July 19 | Spain.....Saturday, Aug. 2 |

Cabin Passage, $80, $90, and $100 Currency.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

STEERAGE PASSAGE, $29, currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade.

Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER,
Gen'l Western Agent,

Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Steam Between New York, Boston, and Liverpool.

FROM NEW YORK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Algeria | July 23 | Abyssinia | July 19 |
| Russia | July 30 | Batavia | July 26 |
| Java | August 6 | Calabria | August 2 |

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent,
N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FOR THE COUNTRY!

FOR THE SEA-SHORE!

CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF BOUND MUSIC!

"GEMS OF STRAUSS,"

Containing all Strauss's best Waltzes, Galops, Quadrilles, Mazurkas, &c. About 20,000 sold. Price, $2.50.

"ORGAN AT HOME,"

Just out. A new collection of over 200 of the most popular pieces of the day, arranged for Reed Organs, &c. Price, $2.50.

"MUSICAL TREASURE,"

Filled with the best of new music for the Voice or for the Piano. Over 100 Gems, all established favorites. Price, $2.50.

"Wreath of Gems,"

Choice Songs, Ballads, &c. Price, $2.50.

"Piano-Forte Gems,"

Containing the best Piano-Forte Music. Price, $2.50.

☞ The above books are uniform in style and binding, all the pages of full Sheet Music size. They will be found invaluable for the sea-shore or country resort, containing bright and pleasing music, all else being carefully avoided.

The Coming SABBATH SCHOOL SONG BOOK, entitled,

THE RIVER OF LIFE.

With new music and words by the most distinguished writers in the country, is nearly ready. Specimen pages free.

The above books sent, post-paid, for the retail price.

Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston.

Chas. H. Ditson & Co.,
711 Broadway, New York.

LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.



RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail (via main and air line) | * 5:00 a. m. | * 8:15 p. m. |
| Day Express | * 9:00 a. m. | * 8:00 p. m. |
| Jackson Accommodation | † 3:35 p. m. | ‡10:30 a. m. |
| Atlantic Express | § 5:15 p. m. | * 8:00 a. m. |
| Night Express | †*9:00 p. m. | ‡*6:30 a. m. |
| GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER. | | |
| Morning Express | 9,00 a. m. | 8:00 p. m. |
| Night Express | †9:10 p. m. | *6:00 a. m. |

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Kansas City Express via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo. | * 9:15 a. m. | * 8:10 p. m. |
| Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo. | † 9:00 p. m. | ‡ 7:20 a. m. |
| St. Louis Express, via Main Line | * 9:15 a. m. | * 8:10 p. m. |
| St. Louis Fast Express, via Main Line | 9:00 p. m. | 7:20 a. m. |
| St. Louis Express, via Jacksonville Division | † 9:00 p. m. | ‡ 7:20 a. m. |
| Springfield Express | * 9:15 a. m. | * 8:10 p. m. |
| Springfield Fast Express | † 9:00 p. m. | ‡ 7:20 a. m. |
| Jefferson City Express | † 9:00 p. m. | ‡ 7:20 a. m. |
| Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex. | * 9:00 p. m. | * 8:10 p. m. |
| Wenona, Lacon, and Washington Express | * 4:10 p. m. | * 8:10 p. m. |
| Joliet & Dwight Accommodation | * 4:10 p. m. | * 9:40 a. m. |

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express | * 9:30 a. m. | ‡ 6:30 a. m. |
| Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express | * 5:00 p. m. | *11:00 a. m. |
| Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express | † 9:30 p. m. | * 4:15 p. m. |

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail and Express | * 7:45 a. m. | * 8:00 p. m. |
| Ottawa and Streator Passenger | * 7:45 a. m. | * 8:00 p. m. |
| Dubuque and Sioux City Exp. | * 9:10 a. m. | * 2:35 p. m. |
| Pacific Fast Line | *10:00 a. m. | * 3:35 p. m. |
| Aurora Passenger | * 3:15 p. m. | * 8:15 a. m. |
| Mendota & Ottawa Passenger | * 4:30 p. m. | * 9:55 a. m. |
| Downer's Grove Accommodation | * 1:45 p. m. | * 7:20 a. m. |
| Aurora Passenger | * 5:30 p. m. | * 8:55 a. m. |
| Aurora Passenger (Sunday) | 1:00 p. m. | 10:00 a. m. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Exp. | † 9:00 p. m. | ‡ 7:00 a. m. |
| Pacific Night Express | †10:00 p. m. | ‡ 6:30 a. m. |
| Downer's Grove Accommodation | * 6:15 p. m. | * 5:50 p. m. |

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis Express | * 8:25 a. m. | * 8:20 p. m. |
| St. Louis Fast Line | † 8:15 p. m. | * 6:30 a. m. |
| Cairo Mail | * 8:25 a. m. | * 4:45 p. m. |
| Cairo Express | † 8:15 p. m. | * 7:25 a. m. |
| Springfield Express | * 8:25 a. m. | * 4:45 p. m. |
| Springfield Express | † 8:15 p. m. | * 7:25 a. m. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Ex. | * 9:15 a. m. | * 2:00 p. m. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Ex. | † 9:00 p. m. | ‡ 7:00 a. m. |
| Effingham Passenger | * 5:15 p. m. | * 9:25 a. m. |
| Kankakee Passenger | *11:10 p. m. | [illegible] |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 6:10 a. m. | * 6:45 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 7:10 a. m. | * 7:45 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 9:00 a. m. | * 8:40 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | †12:10 p. m. | *10:30 a. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 3:00 p. m. | * 1:45 p. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 4:30 p. m. | * 3:35 p. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 5:15 p. m. | * 5:50 p. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | * 6:10 p. m. | * 6:55 p. m. |
| Hyde Park and Oak Woods | *11:10 p. m. | * 7:40 p. m. |

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Pacific Fast Line | *10:15 a. m. | * 3:15 p. m. |
| Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton | *10:15 a. m. | * 3:15 p. m. |
| Pacific Night Express | †10:45 p. m. | ‡ 6:30 a. m. |
| Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton | 10:45 p. m. | 6:30 a. m. |
| Freeport & Dubuque Express | * 9:15 a. m. | * 3:00 p. m. |
| Freeport & Dubuque Express | * 9:15 p. m. | * 6:15 a. m. |
| Milwaukee Mail | * 8:00 a. m. | *10:15 a. m. |
| Milwaukee Express | * 9:30 a. m. | * 4:00 p. m. |
| Milwaukee Passenger | * 5:00 p. m. | * 7:40 p. m. |
| Milwaukee Passenger (daily) | §11:00 p. m. | ‡ 5:00 a. m. |
| Green Bay Express | * 9:30 a. m. | * 7:40 p. m. |
| St. Paul Express | *10:10 a. m. | * 4:00 p. m. |
| Marquette Express | * 9:30 p. m. | * 6:30 a. m. |
| St. Paul Express | † 9:30 p. m. | ‡ 6:30 a. m. |

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex | *10:15 a. m. | * 3:45 p. m. |
| Peru Accommodation | * 5:00 p. m. | * 9:30 a. m. |
| Night Express | †10:00 p. m. | ‡ 7:00 a. m. |
| Leavenworth & Atchison Express | †10:00 p. m. | ‡ 7:00 a. m. |

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Express Accom. via Main Line | * 5:30 a. m. | * 6:55 p. m. |
| Mail, via Air Line and Main Line | * 6:40 a. m. | * 9:00 p. m. |
| Special New York Express, via Air Line | * 9:00 a. m. | * 8:00 p. m. |
| Atlantic Express, via Air Line | 5:15 p. m. | 8:00 a. m. |
| Night Express, via Main Line | * 9:00 p. m. | * 6:30 a. m. |
| Elkhart Accommodation | * 3:40 p. m. | * 9:55 a. m. |
| South Chicago Accommodation | 12:00 m. | 1:50 p. m. |

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express | * 9:00 a. m. | ‡ 7:30 p. m. |
| Pacific Express | § 5:10 p. m. | ‡ 6:30 a. m. |
| Fast Line | ‡ 9:00 p. m. | * 8:00 a. m. |
| Mail | * 4:55 a. m. | * 6:30 a. m. |
| Valparaiso Accommodation | * 3:40 p. m. | * 8:50 a. m. |

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE. VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 96 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Chicago | * 9:30 a. m. | 9:45 p. m. |
| Arrive at Lafayette | * 2:35 p. m. | 1:50 a. m. |
| Arrive at Indianapolis | * 5:55 p. m. | 4:45 a. m. |
| Arrive at Cincinnati | *10:30 p. m. | 9:50 a. m. |

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:57 a. m., 8:35 a. m., and 7:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ELGIN, 36 MILES.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 16 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Elgin Passenger | 5:00 p. m. | 10:00 a. m. |
| Elgin Freight | 6:20 a. m. | 7:00 p. m. |

KANSAS, COLORADO, AND NEW MEXICO

Freight and Ticket Office,

77 CLARK-ST.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 404 STATE-ST., Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician, having been practicing in Chicago for the last 18 years. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively the worst cases of CHRONIC AND PRIVATE DISEASES of the GENITO-URINARY ORGANS in both sexes. SEMINAL WEAKNESS, producing NERVOUSNESS, AVERSION TO SOCIETY, IMPAIRED VISION, LOSS OF MEMORY AND MANHOOD perfectly cured. It is evident that one who confines himself to the study of certain diseases, treating thousands of cases every year, must have greater skill than a physician in a general practice.

Gentlemen of this city, of the highest respectability, and members of the medical faculty now practising in Chicago, are willing and ready to attest his skill. Read his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen. Sent to any address in sealed envelope. CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call; you see only the Doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to DR. C. BIGELOW, with stamps, No. 404 State-st.

COBURN

Medical Institute,

175 and 177 South Clark-st., corner Monroe, Chicago, founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn, for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. This Institute is unquestionably the most scientific in this country for the treatment of diseases. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has three diplomas from the best colleges in the world, and has had more experience in the treatment of private diseases than any physician in Chicago. Young men who require a physician never fail to find speedy relief and a permanent cure at the hands of Dr. Coburn. Send two stamps for his books on male and female diseases to any address, in sealed envelopes. Address letters, Dr. J. C. COBURN, 175 and 177 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. All confidential. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 2 to 4 p. m.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

Green Book sent for 50 cents. Illustrated with numerous fine engravings.

DR. A. G. OLIN,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN,

No. 41 West Washington-st., Chicago (first floor), cures all private, chronic, and nervous diseases in both sexes, no matter who have failed. Call or write; cures guaranteed. Consultation free; correspondence confidential; 64 pages full information for two stamps. Send for circular.

## TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Daily, by mail..... | $12.00 | Sunday............. | $2.50 |
| Tri-Weekly......... | 6.00 | Weekly............. | 2.00 |

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.



## TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Home." Afternoon and evening.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. The Katie Putnam Troupe. "World and Stage."

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Tony Pastor's Variety Combination. Afternoon and evening.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

LYON'S INSECT POWDER IS THE MOST POWerful and effective insect powder in the world.

THE POOR LITTLE SUFFERER WILL BE IMMEdiately relieved by using Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD IN drawing of 22d April last the $500,000 prize. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st. P. O. Box 4685, New York.

FOR FRECKLES AND MOTH PATCHES, ASK your druggist for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Depot, 49 Bond-st., New York. For Pimples on the Face, Blackheads, and Fleshworms, use Perry's Improved Comedone and Pimple Remedy—the Great Skin Medicine. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond-st., New York.

DR. MARSH'S RADICAL-CURE TRUSS CURES rupture. All kinds of trusses, shoulder braces, suspension bandages, elastic stockings, abdominal supporters, prolapsus ani instruments. Apparatus for bow-legs, knock-knees, weak ankles, and curvature of the spine accurately fitted, and satisfaction guaranteed. ☞ A competent female in attendance. MARSH & BOWLES, 102 Washington-st.



# The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, July 16, 1873.


Tacoma, in Washington Territory, has been chosen by the Commissioners of the Northern Pacific as the terminus of that road.

Two millions of United States bonds were bought yesterday in London by the German Government, in addition to the $10,000,000 it bought the other day.

Cotton was planted more widely this year than usual in the Southern States, and if all the conditions had been favorable the crop would have overtasked the labor available for handling it. As it is, the Department of Agriculture report that wet weather has reduced the yield to an average figure.

A correspondent of the New York *World* certifies to the character of John T. Drew, the man who saw Oakes Ames draw the money on the "S. C. or bearer" check, as a person who, unlike Ames, draws checks on banks where he has no funds, and with the proceeds neglects to pay his tailor's bills.

Our Ottawa (Canada) correspondent draws a vivid picture of the public excitement in the Dominion consequent upon the publication of the Allan-Smith-McMullen correspondence. The Macdonald Ministry is evidently on its last legs. The party which it represents has been in power eighteen years consecutively. It is time for a change.

The Industrial Congress of the United States, which is now in session at Cleveland, represents a large number of the trades-unions and labor-organizations of the country. There are present over 100 members, who appear for a constituency of 125,000 workingmen. One of the objects of the association is the formation of a new political party. Yesterday nothing was attempted but the work of preliminary organization.

One theory submitted by the officers of the City of Washington, in the investigation now pending, to account for their accident, is the deviation of the compass. One of them testified that he had known the presence of a large installment of sewing-machines in the cargo to give the compass a serious misdirection. No evidence adduced thus far convicts crew or officers of negligence or lack of discipline.

The State Temperance Union, which was formed in Springfield last February, met in Jacksonville yesterday. Only fourteen delegates were present, and as this number was not a quorum the body adjourned *sine die*. The gathering then resolved itself into a temperance meeting to discuss the prospects of the cause. Its great lack was felt to be want of organization, in which the Temperance men would do well to follow the example of their energetic opponents. The Committee on Resolutions reported against presenting any platform, and were sustained by the assembly.

Jacob Thompson has written a letter, which appears in the Memphis *Avalanche*, in reference to the story of a deficit of $821,000 in his accounts as Secretary of the Interior. His explanation does not differ from that which has already been given. The defalcation was the crime of a clerk in the Department, and is in no way to be charged upon Mr. Thompson. A committee, consisting exclusively of political opponents, declared the Secretary, twelve years ago, to be guiltless in the matter, and their report was unanimously approved by Congress.

The lease of the New Jersey Railroad to the Pennsylvania Central for 999 years has been fought bitterly in the courts of that State by the dissentient stockholders. Conflicting decisions have been rendered in the various courts concerning its legality, and the constitutionality of the law of 1870 under which it was effected. The Court of Errors, the court of final resort, has just decided, by a vote of seven to one, that the lease was unauthorized, and grants an injunction to prevent its consummation. Should it be to late too apply this remedy, another must be found.

It has been whispered about 'Change for some days that at least one holder of a warehouse receipt for 5,000 bushels of corn in the Northwestern Elevator (the first elevator in which the cry of "hot corn" was raised) has received from said elevator the value of 5,000 bushels of sound, merchantable No. 2 corn in exchange for said receipt. The subject furnishes a new conundrum for the attention of Messrs. Sykes, Rancey, and Dow. It serves, also, to illustrate the meaning of Mr. Hiram Wheeler, when he said to those gentlemen: "I don't believe there is more hot corn this year than the average."

Our reporters, in continuing their inquiries as to the effects of the new *pro rata* Railroad law upon the various branches of business in this city, have visited the dry-goods merchants. Although time enough has not yet elapsed for a final view of its full operation, particularly as the present is the dull season, all are agreed that the law will produce no noteworthy change in their business or the commercial relations of Chicago. If the hardware and grocery men, whose views we reported last week, can bear without loss the increased rates with their heavy and bulky freights, as they certainly expect to do, the dry-goods men, with their lighter merchandise, have nothing to fear.

There seems to be some disposition to hold the members of the Legislature responsible for the inharmonious working of the new Railroad law. Undoubtedly the responsibility will rest upon them, there being no other place for it to rest. But in order to do equal and exact justice to all men, without regard to color or previous condition of servitude, it should be borne in mind that the Legislature could not have acted differently. Public opinion demanded an anti-discrimination bill. Practical difficulties, no less than judicial obstacles, stood in the way of a law fixing arbitrary rates of freight charges. Hence, while the members of the Legislature must, perhaps, stand or fall by the law they have passed, they can reasonably allege, if the law turns out to be unpopular, that they voted under compulsion.

The Chicago produce markets were more active yesterday in breadstuffs. Mess pork was quiet and a shade firmer, at $15.50@15.60 cash, and $15.70 seller August. Lard was inactive and firm, at $8.25@8.35 per 100 lbs cash, and $8.40@8.50 seller August. Meats were dull and easier at 7⅛@7¼c for shoulders, 9c for middles, and 10@12½c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were active and ½c higher, at 90c per gallon. Lake freights were in good demand, and closed ½c higher, at 6c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was more active and firm. Wheat was strong, and 1@1¼c higher, closing at $1.19¾ cash, and $1.15⅛ seller August. Corn was active and stronger, closing at 36¼c cash, and 37⅝c seller August. Oats were less active, and ¼c lower, closing at 28½c cash, and 27⅝c seller August. Rye was dull and 1c lower, at 56c. Barley was quiet and 2c higher, at 65c for new No. 2, seller September. There was in store in this city on Saturday evening last: 506,933 bu wheat; 3,064,945 bu corn; 844,727 bu oats; 77,222 bu rye; and 40,571 bu barley. Hogs were active and steady, at $4.25@4.75 for poor to choice. Cattle were quiet. Sheep remain steady.

### CITY POLITICS.

Mayor Medill having declared peremptorily that he will not be a candidate for re-election, and further, that if elected he will not accept the office, there has been new interest given to the choice of his successor. It is funny to watch the maneuvering of all the small squads, cabals, and cliques of petty politicians and office-seekers. Each of these cliques has a patent process for producing the next Mayor, and each claims to have priority in knowing how to circumvent the public and restore the old style of running the City Government. They seem to forget that Mr. Medill has made it difficult to find a satisfactory Mayor. He has set an example which but few will be willing, and fewer still competent, to follow. He has been Mayor of Chicago—nothing less, nothing more. He has known no party, or interest, or class; his constituency has been the whole people. He has administered the affairs of the city with the sole view of promoting the public interests, and has not stepped aside in the least to oblige a political friend or punish a foe. His purpose has been to serve the public interests; to economize the public revenue; to avoid every penny of unnecessary expense; to reject every scheme for the mere expenditure of money; to cut off all private jobs at the public cost; to enforce the laws, and maintain order and public decency.

Mr. Medill has not only been a faithful, energetic, and economical Mayor, but he has been able to impress his example upon all other branches of the City Government. The Common Council has been practically reformed. After a sharp contest, it yielded to the straightforward policy of the Mayor, and has generally sustained him. He has reformed the Police Department by lifting it out of the hands of local politicians, and weeding out of the force the inefficient and degraded. He has inspired the Fire Department with new energy. He has given directness, system, and responsibility to the operations of the Board of Public Works, and generally throughout the City Government made fidelity a substantial instead of a pretended qualification for public service.

The people having had such a Mayor will not voluntarily or knowingly accept any other kind. Certainly they will not consent to the election of any man as Mayor who will not either directly, or by his own well-known personal character, give assurance that there will be no essential departure from the policy of Mayor Medill, either as respects an honest and economical administration of the Government, or a strict enforcement of the laws, especially those concerning the sale of liquors. There is no formidable opposition on the part of any portion of the community to the policy of the Mayor concerning Sunday liquor-selling, save among a portion of the saloon-keepers. This opposition, which at one time appeared to include the beer-drinkers, turns out to be confined mainly to the beer-sellers. Strange as it may seem, all the political cliques have for the beginning of their organization this small body of determined violators of the Sunday laws. The stump end of what was once the Democratic party have an idea that a Democratic candidate for Mayor might be elected, with the help of the saloon-bummers; and visions of a long line of Democratic officers, from Mayor down to bridge-tenders, fill the imagination of the dead-beats and scallawags who have no other expectation of reaching office. These men are suggesting the names of several citizens for the Mayoralty, who, having a common interest in the public welfare, will lend themselves to no such disreputable arrangements. Then there is the Custom-House, or office-holders', clique. These men insist human salvation depends on the election of a straight Republican ticket, composed of men who favored the late War, and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments, who will say nothing to offend Mr. Hesing, and who will see that the patronage of the city and the expenditures of public money are in the hands of tried and true Republicans. This faction has of course to conciliate the Sunday liquor-sellers, and this they will probably try to do by selecting for Mayor a sound Republican who gets tight on Sunday, or some other man who can so unite loyalty and disorder that he can get the support of the saloons. Outside of these there are the brewers and the liquor-dealers' organizations, both having large funds at their disposal, and then there is Mr. Hesing himself, around whom all these elements circle, each expecting his aid, and each offering him anything he may ask for his support. Strange to say, neither Democrats, nor officeholders, nor brewers, nor saloon-keepers propose to make him Mayor, though all are crawling at his feet asking for his support. There is another faction, led by Mr. Kelly, who insist that the next Mayor shall utterly prohibit the sale and use of intoxicating beverages in Chicago. These persons are dissatisfied with Medill because he executed the law as a judge and not as a propagandist.

It will be noticed that in all this array there is nothing said about the public interests. The people at large are expected to accept for Mayor and all other branches of the government the men selected for them by one or other of these petty organizations, whose sole aim is to secure for their own followers the handling of the public revenue without reference to the public interests, and to restore the old partisan mode of doing public business. The election, however, will not take place for nearly four months, and in that time the 40,000 voters of Chicago who are not office-seekers, and who are interested in having the prudent Municipal Government of the last two years continued, will probably find an honest citizen, of sterling personal character, who, like Mr. Medill, will be Mayor of all Chicago, and not of a clique, or a faction, or a party.

### THE LIVINGSTON COUNTY PLATFORM.

The Livingston County Platform has made a hit. We print elsewhere in this issue extracts from a number of letters which have been addressed to Mr. S. T. K. Prime, the Secretary of the Livingston County Farmers' Association, approving of the platform, and asking for copies for distribution. The letters come from Vice-Presidents of the State Association, from Masters of Granges, and from gentlemen who are anxious to form organizations in their own counties, where they do not already exist, to act in concert with the Livingston County movement. Although it is but a few weeks since any measures were taken to give this platform a circulation, it has made a wide-spread impression, and has found enthusiastic response in various counties throughout this State and in Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, and Kansas. There will be other counties heard from, and other States, too, before long. Mr. D. W. Dame, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Patrons of Husbandry in this State, says of the platform: "It is sound; it has the ring of true metal." "It is heartily indorsed by every man to whom I have shown it," says Mr. Bliss, one of the Vice-Presidents of the State Association. It is approved "fully, freely, and without reservation" by the Avon Agricultural Society. "Your platform strikes from the shoulder and gives what I consider knock-down blows," is the verdict from Bloomington. "They are righteous and just," writes a member of the National Agricultural Congress, of the address and resolutions, "and I would rejoice to see the principles triumphant." "It will spread like wildfire," says an Indiana man, who desires to see it fairly started in his State. And so on. The disposition is everywhere manifest to promote concert of action and harmony in organization among the various counties and States.

The platform itself is a model of perspicuity, conciseness, and directness. It can all be printed in large type on the back of a postal-card, and thus cheaply and conveniently circulated. The postal-cards have never yet served a better purpose. The declaration sets forth, in one brief sentence, the opposition to "railroad steals, tariff steals, salary-grab steals, and every other form of thievery." There are just five planks in the platform, and they are broad enough to cover the whole situation. They declare consecutively (1) in favor of controlling railroad corporations *by law*; (2) in denunciation of all taxation for the benefit of special classes as unjust and oppressive; (3) in favor of free banking under the *proper security*; (4) in opposition to all land-grants; and (5) in favor of Civil-Service Reform, making honesty and capacity the only valid claims for public employment, to the end that "the office should seek the man, and not the man the office." Such a declaration and such a platform must commend themselves to all honest men, whether they be farmers or denizens of the city. These are principles that will suit everbody but the representative politician of the day. The men who thrive at the expense of the people on salary-grabs, Credit Mobiliers, protective tariffs, railroad extortion, and official corruption will have no sympathy with them. All others will believe in them.

It is very evident from the reports on all sides that the ball is rolling. It never rolled so fast before. The Anti-Monopoly Party is broad enough in its aims and purposes to gather men in from all parties. It is tainted with no political prejudices, and weighed down with no partisan attachments. It has not a single word of praise or rebuke for the Republican party or the Democratic party. It ignores slavery, and negro suffrage, and reconstruction, and all the dead issues of the dead past. It reaches out into the future. It aims at the destruction of all the political machinery which has been used for the past four years to crush out popular rights. It is not on the search for leaders. It proposes that the people shall lead themselves. It does not stop to inquire whether a man has been in the habit of voting the Republican ticket or the Democratic ticket. It only asks him, as an honest man, to join in a holy crusade against corruption, monopoly, and oppression. It is a popular revolt against railroad extortion, royalties paid for the protection of certain classes, back-pay grabs, land-grabs, lobby-subsidies, Credit Mobiliers, or any other variety of the Protean corruption of the time. In fighting out this issue, the people cannot do better than to hurl their thunderbolts from the platform which the Livingston County farmers have offered them.

### THE VERMONT CREDIT MOBILIER.

The way in which Legislatures and their committees are disposed to regard Credit Mobilier rings is aptly illustrated in the recent report of a committee of the Vermont Legislature, appointed to investigate the operations of the Vermont Central Railroad ring, and their alleged bribery of members of the Assembly. The peculiarity of this particular Credit Mobilier, it will be remembered, was to swindle the stockholders of the Vermont Central by absorbing the profits in car-works owned by a select number of the managers of the road. The gentlemen composing the ring built the cars and locomotives and rented them to the railroad companies at a regular and permanent compensation. The Construction Company received the rental of its cars, and it may be imagined that it was not a small one, whether the cars were run or not. The result of this arrangement was that the Railroad Company steadily lost money, while the ring got rich at it. The ring, in the capacity of railroad managers, issued bonds to pay the losses of the road, as fast as the debt accumulated, and made a profit on this transaction. In the process of their manipulations, they found it necessary to "see" the Legislature, so as to head off any unfavorable investigations or reports. When this came to be publicly noised about, the Legislature was constrained to appoint a committee to look into it, and the report of that Committee is another instance of the official construction of what the people call bribery.

The Committee find that one J. D. Hatch had an account against the Vermont Central Railroad Company for $1,000, with the statement that it was distributed in sums of $50 each to several of the leading members of the Legislature. With this fact clearly brought before them, and with suspicious circumstances surrounding the whole concern, the Committee find that none of their fellow legislators received money "for any but legitimate and lawful purposes." According to the belief of the Committee, the members took the money under the conviction that Hatch was "retaining them in a legitimate and proper manner, and placing them under obligation to render for the railroad such professional services as they might be called upon thereafter to perform," but not "for any services they had performed or were to perform for this railroad in their official capacity." The legislators of Vermont must have a poor opinion of the intelligence of the people of Vermont if they expect that such a report will serve to draw the wool over their eyes. If no more than $1,000 were distributed in sums of $50 each, this would be enough to "retain" just twenty members of the Legislature. What need was the Vermont Central Railroad Company supposed to have for twenty lawyers—if, indeed, they were lawyers—at one place, and that place the Capital of the State, except for their influence in securing favorable legislation or averting unfavorable legislation? The case is too palpably one of direct bargain and sale, under the circumstance, to admit of reasonable and patient treatment, and it is only necessary to cite its features to convince the people that there was a determination in the Vermont Legislature to whitewash the Credit Mobilier of their State, just as there was a determination in the United States Congress to whitewash the big Credit Mobilier of America. That they dared to carry out their purpose in the face of the popular fury against railroad steals, is another evidence of the confident assurance of the political corruptionists of the day.

The ring of the Trustees in the Car and Foundry Companies was fully proved, as was also the fact that the Trustees were making money while the Railroad Company was losing. But the Committee found nothing unusual in this proceeding, and did not go further than to express a vague and mild disapproval of the practice. They declined to look into the history and use of Mr. J. Gregory Smith's "secret service fund." It was certain that such a fund existed, and Mr. J. Gregory Smith declined to tell what use he made of it. Thereupon the Committee decided to drop the matter, with the following comments:

> In reference to this branch of our inquiry we have only to add that there is so much of this fund that we are unable to find for what purpose it was appropriated that we abstain from a full expression of opinion in regard to it, and while we do not find that it has been corruptly used from any testimony that came before us, still from the incompleteness of the testimony we do not believe we should be warranted in finding it was or was not corruptly used without a fuller investigation, and we are willing to leave its further consideration to those whose duty it will be to examine the subject more thoroughly than we have been able to do.

This report of the Vermont Legislature's Committee on one of the boldest railroad frauds of the day ought to be serviceable in one way at least, viz: It should teach the people not to look to party Legislatures for the correction of the railway abuses.

### THE CANADA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Canada Pacific Railroad scheme has been sufficiently developed to allow an opportunity to look upon it from all sides, and to judge of its practicability and desirableness, and, looking upon it from all sides, it is within bounds to say that there was never a railroad scheme set on foot which has had so little to commend it to either public or private confidence. It was born in corruption, and has been nurtured in violation of solemn compact. As a last resort, the managers of the scheme, in order to obtain assistance from English capitalists, of which there is at present no hope, have asked for an extension of the time allowed for the construction of the road, from ten to twelve years from the date of the annexation of British Columbia to the Union. This is an infringement of the terms made with British Columbia. The leading condition upon which British Columbia was admitted into the Confederation of the British Provinces (which took place in 1870) was the agreement upon the part of the Dominion Government to construct a railroad from Ontario to the Pacific coast within ten years, the estimated length of the road being 2,500 miles, the estimated cost $100,000,000, and the subsidy from the Dominion Government $30,000,000 and 50,000,000 acres of land. Here, therefore, is a deliberate intention to violate the national faith, and not the only one. The agreement between the Government and the Company provides that "a subsidy or aid of money amounting to $30,000,000 is hereby granted to the Company, payable from time to time *by installments, at intervals of one month, as any portion of the railway is proceeded with*, in proportion to the length, difficulty of construction, and cost of such portions; such proportion to be ascertained and settled in the same manner as is herein provided with respect to the grants of land." In violation of this agreement, the Company now demand to issue their bonds at 85 per cent, or 15 per cent discount, to increase the amount to be issued from $40,000 to $50,000 per mile, and the payment of the whole subsidy in a lump, instead of by installments, as per agreement. That a Company should thus deliberately seek to violate its agreements and to compromise the national faith is of itself *prima facie* evidence that all the details of its management have been marked by corruption. The disclosures which have recently been made of the operations of Sir Hugh Allan and the Macdonald Government sustain this view. The Company consists of thirteen persons, who are presumed to have paid up a million of dollars on the subscribed stock of ten millions, but this money has not been deposited, according to the act, with the Receiver-General. The Government, upon which the Company depends, has been forced to buy its majority in every emergency, and has been publicly indicted for having sold the charter in return for a bribe, to Sir Hugh Allan, who admits that the bribe was due him as the equivalent of the wholesale debauchery of the constituencies at the election a year ago. The particulars of that debauchery are already familiar to the public by the disclosures in the letters of Allan to McMullen and Smith, of Chicago. Every step of this scheme has been marked by bribery and corruption, and every proposal in connection with its route and construction has been made in respect to some political exigency of the Ministry, and to such an extent that the scheme is no longer a Canadian Pacific but a Macdonald Pacific scheme. But violation of national faith and wide-spread corruption are not the only arguments against this scheme.

If constructed as now proposed, it must entail a debt upon the Dominion of $30,000,000, in order to accommodate the supposed wants of some 12,000 people, which is the population of British Columbia, exclusive of Indians and Chinese. In addition to this debt, the Dominion has a debt of $20,000,000 on the Inter-Colonial Railroad which is to connect Halifax with Quebec, and $12,000,000 on canal enlargement. This debt, in addition to other liabilities of the Dominion, is enormously disproportioned to its population. By its last census (1871), Canada had but 3,575,577 people, not much more than the State of Pennsylvania and considerably less than the State of New York. Nor is the yearly increase of population in the Dominion such as to warrant the assumption of such a debt. It was supposed that the last census would show a population of at least 4,500,000, whereas the official figures fell 1,000,000 under that estimate. The increase in the last ten years in the Dominion has only been about 400,000, a condition of things which is explained by the fact that, during the five years ending in 1870, the number of 248,905 out of the total number of emigrants from Europe by the St. Lawrence route entered the United States.

But, admitting that Canada is able to provide for such a debt, what sufficient reason can the projectors of this particular route around the north shore of Lake Superior and through the sterile wildernesses of British Columbia to the Pacific advance for its construction? There is as yet no certainty what the Canadian Pacific Railroad will really be. Propositions have been made to run it this way and that way, and a still further proposition to build east and west ends and connect them by the Northern Pacific Road on American soil. Here is the first element of indefiniteness. Its cost is as uncertain as its route. No one can guarantee it, because no estimates have been made. No estimates have been made because no surveys or specifications have been made. There is no population to support the road if it were built. There is no market to supply it. A great part of the road would run through a rocky, sterile region, capable of growing nothing but scrubby pine trees, which are hardly merchantable commodities. The sparse settlements of Indians and half-breeds, hundreds of miles apart, with their short season for crop-raising, could not develop a trade, and the prospects for the population of this vast territory, so as to supply a market, cannot be realized for centuries at the present rate of increase. If the projectors of this scheme are calculating upon trade with Asia, then they are hypothecating on a market already monopolized by the old steamer routes and by American communications, some of them already constructed, like the Union Pacific, or in process of construction, like the Southern and Northern Pacific.

Look at the present Canadian Pacific scheme in whatever light we may, it resolves itself into a huge political job which was born in corruption, has been fostered by intrigue and bribery, has not a single convincing reason to show for its construction, and has not yet secured a dollar of English or Canadian capital. Its destiny is to break itself down and to break down the Macdonald Government, which has been subsidized in its interests. It does not follow, however, that because this particular scheme for building a Canadian Pacific Railroad has been shown to be unworthy of public confidence, therefore no road should be built. There is, perhaps, a necessity for communication between Canada and Manitoba and the Saskatchewan Valley. Every consideration, both financial and otherwise, points to Chicago and St. Paul as the natural route for communication with that section of British America. It has the advantage in expense, distance, and amount of road already constructed. It is worth the while, therefore, of the Dominion authorities to consult and see whether this route is not the pressing solution of the Canadian Pacific problem. It is simply wicked to sink $30,000,000 in a moonshine railroad. The whole of British Columbia can be bought and paid for with half that sum.

## NOTES AND OPINION.

Senator Buckingham, of Connecticut, is the latest, and, probably, the last, to cover into the Treasury his "back pay" for the Forty-second Congress, and the list closes on fifteen Senators and thirty-four Representatives. This list does not include John Sherman, Oliver P. Morton, George F. Edmunds, and others who continually say they "have not drawn it." The Washington *Chronicle* (James Harlan) makes this comment:

> Fifteen Senators out of seventy-four, and thirty-four Representatives and Delegates out of 253 members of the Forty-Second Congress had conscientious scruples on the subject. It is still more remarkable that the whole of them who are members of the Forty-Third Congress take the full compensation under the new law. Before the 4th of last March they conscientiously believe their services to have been worth $416.66⅔ per month only, and after that particular date in the absence of any new legislation, and during the recess, when the most of them are either recruiting or attending to their private affairs, they as conscientiously think they should be paid the exact sum of $625 per month. Will not some one explain how this accretion in the value of Congressional toil occurred? . . . . It will be seen, by consulting the records, that Senators and Representatives of the Forty-third Congress are in no way squeamish about taking the pay at the increased rate. Cannot the combined anti-salary-grab press of the whole country forge enough thunderbolts, and hurl them at the heads of these 364 recreants of the Forty-third Congress to induce some of them to disgorge the extra compensation?

Senator Thurman, whose turn comes this year, in Ohio, finds an inquiry prevalent among the people of that State whether he (Thurman) is *very sure* he will both vote for and insist upon a repeal of the salary law, next winter, with a bribe of $5,625 salary drawn and pocketed by him in the vacation. The people do not forget that Senators and Representatives will have been bribed with more than two million dollars not to repeal the law, before ever they come to vote on its repeal.

—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* speaks of its interest in the salary repeal question, to be raised in Congress next winter, thus:

> We want to see the effort made, because the people demand it, and because we want to see the honesty and consistency of the Democratic party tested in this practical way. If the 61 Democrats in the House had not voted for the bill it could not have been passed, and now the country is anxious to know how many of them will vote for its repeal.

The votes of "61 Democrats in the House" will be important, but the votes of 195 Republicans in the house will be vastly more important. And we, too, want to see the honesty and consistency of the Republicans "tested in this practical way."

—The Congress that made the salary grab contained, in both Senate and House, 186 Grant-Republicans to 131 Opposition. The Congress to pass upon its repeal, next winter, will contain 249 Grant-Republicans to 117 Opposition. The Scranton (Pa.) *Times* well says that "a two-thirds working majority of Congress cannot be made innocent of the salary grab."

—The Des Moines *Register* (organ) begins to look upon the Farmers' Movement in Iowa as something that requires "every Republican to consider well the situation and come forward to the help of *his party!*" The party is now in danger. Perhaps this sentiment, from the Buffalo (N. Y.) *Express*, also an organ, better expresses the situation:

> When a party becomes so obnoxious that it can do nothing but die, it ought to be buried out of sight. After it has become thoroughly decomposed, perhaps a new political tree will grow up, absorbing some of the material of the corpse. But it takes time.

—The San Francisco *Chronicle* declares that the Granges in California "already control a sufficient number of votes—votes that are not for sale and cannot be bought—to decide the election" in September.

—An appreciative subscriber writes:

> I don't suppose it will make you feel very happy, but it will me, as I will rejoice in the knowledge of a duty discharged, to say that THE TRIBUNE is a "leetle" the best paper in America; and I make constant use of its editorials and column of Notes and Opinion to illuminate some of my benighted neighbors, both Republicans and Democrats.

The *Illinois State Journal* says of the suggestion of a conference between the Railroad Commissioners and the railroad companies:

> The railroads, with the express purpose of throwing odium upon the new law, have, in the face of a decided public opinion, manipulated their tariffs in such a way as to make the burdens of transportation bear heavier upon the producers than they did before. If the railroad companies are willing now to withdraw these "extortionate" tariffs and replace them by something which is fair and reasonable, we have no doubt the Commissioners would be very glad to confer with them to that end. . . . . They are now engaged in arranging such a scale of "maximum rates" for the different roads, as a fair and honest construction of the law contemplates. These will be made without reference to the schedules which the railroad companies have promulgated as their ultimatums. If, now, the railroad magnates, with a view to a fair adjustment, desire to assist the Commissioners with their suggestions and opinions, we have no doubt they will be very gladly received.

—We think the railroad managers of Illinois very foolish in taking any advantage of any weak place in this law. They should have acted up to its spirit rather than to its letter.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

—The people are willing to pay such rates as will give a reasonable interest on the actual capital invested. But the railroads have first begged subscriptions, private, and township, and city, and county; then confiscated all this to their own use, but added it to the apparent capital; then issued fictitious stock to themselves for which nothing was paid, and added this to their apparent capital. They then pay themselves enormous salaries; live in magnificent style; build extravagant houses for themselves; keep fast horses; wear costly diamonds; indulge in great extravagance, and, after taking this out of the earnings of the road by some indirect way, they claim that they ought to have such rates of transportation as will, after paying all their extravagancies, divide 10 per cent annually. The people will not submit to this kind of swindling any longer.—*Rock Island (Ill.) Argus.*

—In the Iowa Republican State Convention, voting for the platform, were four Republican Senators,—Stone, Hurley, Fitch, and Miles,—whose votes would have secured the very legislation in the session of 1872 or 1873, which the platform, for which they now profess to vote, demands. Setting up a platform is ornamental work. Voting in the Senate is the useful part of labor.—*Davenport Democrat.*

—The Republican party is just on the point of purifying itself. In Minnesota there is not an old hack left who is not very earnest in his efforts to restore the purity of the party by getting another office.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

—The Republican party is interested in this great reform movement, and is in sympathy with every clutch of the hand against monopolies, and will sustain the farmers in selecting such men as are in direct and hearty accord in this movement. We suggest to the Republican farmers of this county that they bring out their candidates, and we are sure they will get the vote of the party and people.—*Henry County (Ill.) Republican.*

—Senator Cusey, of McLean County, who last winter, in the Illinois Senate, voted to recommit a resolution of censure of the salary-steal to a committee, in order to kill it, which it did, made a speech on the 4th inst., fiercely denouncing this robbery. A correspondent in the Bloomington *Democrat* gets after Mr. Cusey and asks him some very pertinent questions about his Senatorial record.—*Illinois State Register.*

—The idea of apportioning a Congressman's salary according to the number of counties he represents, and then appraising himself according to the supposed value of a County Treasurer, and so justifying the plunging of his fists into the Treasury, is too brilliant to have occurred to any but an original back-payster. As to the value he places on himself as the equivalent of six County Treasurers, Mr. James C. Robinson is probably honest, but have the other men been heard from yet? It is barely possible each of them may think himself as valuable as Robinson.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—We can snuff trouble in the adoption of this new standard of value for Congressmen; if James C. Robinson is worth six County Treasurers, for Heaven's sake what is the infinitesimal worth of a County Treasurer? And if James C. Robinson is worth six, who shall attempt tell the number of these unfortunate County Treasurers that will be required to offset an honorable, high-minded, *worthy* representative? In behalf of these despised custodians of county funds, we enter a solemn protest against Robinson's diabolical plan to degrade a respectable class of office-holders by reducing them to one-sixth the value of an average Congressman. Monstrous!—*Fond du Lac (Wis.) Commonwealth.*

—I was in Congress when the salary was but $3,000, and I always found it more than sufficient to meet my necessary personal expenses. When it was raised to $5,000 I thought it too much, and think so still, but raising it to $7,500 is nothing more or less than straight stealing. Every year that I was in Congress I laid by a portion of my salary, and none of my constituents ever complained that I didn't live decently. The people don't send their representatives to Washington to live like Princes, buck the tiger, and keep half-a-dozen of mistresses.—*Elihu B. Washburne.*

—If every member of Congress who does not draw and return the extra pay to the Treasury is a thief, as the proof now stands there were forty-six honest men in the Forty-second Congress, and only 281 thieves; but in the present, or Forty-third Congress, not one has thus far refunded; hence, the whole 384 must be thieves, according to this test of their honesty.—*Washington Chronicle.*

—If back pay was such a monstrous thing—such "a grab"—what sort of thing is the forward pay? The one was an increase *after* the work was done. This is an increase, and a drawing of pay and of increase, before the work has been begun. If there is any difference, where is it? and which is worst?—*Des Moines (Iowa) Register.*

—In "demanding the immediate and unconditional repeal of an act so disgraceful to Congress and so odious to the people" as the increased salary act, the Republican State Convention of Maine but expressed the common sentiment of the country; and it will become those concerned to heed it. Not only this, but it wouldn't hurt the case of any member, whether of the old or new Congress, if he should in the meantime leave the extra pay in the Treasury, since the people will not consent to one dollar thereof being drawn out.—*Toledo (Ohio) Commercial.*

—If the President had vetoed the salary grab bill, what a scattering there would have been all along the office-holders' line. The President made a great mistake in not doing so. He would have pleased the people, though he might have offended the office-holders. Would it not have been better to have done so?—*Lawrence (Kans.) Standard.*

—We would suggest that the next Legislature of California make good to the United States Government the amount appropriated by Sargent and Houghton and Coghlan as back pay. This would more fittingly express the sentiments of the people than any action that can be suggested.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* thinks that the storm of indignation which the salary-grabbers have raised is not going to blow over in a hurry, but that "it has set in, as they say up country, for a pretty nasty spell."

—The salary-grabbers catch it on all sides, and without regard to parties. Since political death first came into the world no other company of politicians ever went to such certain and dead death as that to which the salary-grabbers of the last Congress sent themselves. They are dead beyond all possibility of resurrection, and it seems to be now a waste of strength to spend time further in kicking them.—*Leavenworth (Kans.) Argus.*

—The Trustees of the different Granges of this county met in council July 5, and adopted a series of resolutions bearing on the approaching elections, and touching some of the active office-seekers of this community. The Council declared it to be the duty of the Patrons of Husbandry to nominate a full county ticket, and held that every Granger should give the ticket a cordial support. It was further declared as the sense of the council that every man now holding office and using the influence of his position to secure re-election should be condemned by the Patrons of Husbandry. The noblest resolution of all, however, was one in which the assembled Grangers announced that they would discountenance and repudiate every office-seeker, no matter what party he belonged to, who had enriched himself during a previous term of office, with money unjustly acquired from the public.—*Leavenworth (Kansas) Times.*

—The back-pay question is up again; in fact it will never be down for good until the last cent of the back pay is "covered into the Treasury," or the last back-pay-grabber covered into his political grave.—*Cleveland Herald.*

—Let there be no reducing the pay of Congressmen and leaving that of the President untouched. They were put up together, and together they should come down.—*Wilmington (Ill.) Advocate.*

—Congressmen will take notice that after (or rather along with) the "vituperation of the newspapers" (as Senator Carpenter has it) comes the "steadily dropping fire" of the people's [illegible]—*Laporte (Ind.) Herald.*

—I have been mixing constantly with the hard-fisted taxpayers of the county, and find them generally in sympathy with the cause of the people v. monopoly.—*Correspondence of Des Moines (Iowa) Leader.*

## THE INDIAN BOND DEFICIT.

### Full History of the Affair as Given by Mr. Thompson, then Secretary of the Interior.

MEMPHIS, July 15.—The following appears in the *Avalanche* this morning:

OXFORD, Miss., July 8, 1873.

To James M. Williamson, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR—Your letter of yesterday was received by me this evening. I thank you for the extract clipped from the *Avalanche* headed, "A Large Deficit." The facts in this case are few, and have been so often paraded before the public in all the distorted forms that malignity and prejudice could give them, that I recur to them with reluctance. I have always had faith in the power of truth and its ultimate triumph over falsehood, but after twelve years the Second Auditor takes up the account and presents the matter to the public as though something new had been discovered. The whole case is this: The Department of the Interior is made the custodian of bonds held in trust for the various Indian tribes. The interest on these bonds is regularly collected and paid over to these tribes. A clerk in the department is charged with their custody, and if the coupons are regularly brought forward for collection the head of the department presumes, as a matter of course, that the bonds are in hand. In this case, during my administration of the department, a Mr. Bailey, a clerk of high standing and unquestioned talent, was charged with this duty. Early in the year 1861, after all the January coupons had been brought forward and regularly collected, and he had been called on to make out a full statement of his accounts for the Auditor, which in itself was full and satisfactory, it became known that I would in a few days resign my place in the Cabinet, owing to the contemplated withdrawal of Mississippi from the Union. Then it was that Mr. Bailey sent me his confession that he had, without my knowledge or consent in any way, delivered over to Messrs. Russell & Co., large Government contractors, bonds to the amount of $821,000, and taken in their stead the acceptances of the Secretary of War for the same amount. He stated that he had taken the responsibility of doing this to save the credit of the War Department, and had not advised me of what he had done because he knew that I would condemn and would not allow him to touch a single bond. As soon as the confession was received the keys of his safe were taken from him and the contents carefully counted, and the state of things showed his confession to be true in every particular. The clerk was dismissed for his infidelity to his trust, and Congress, then in session, was informed, by a communication from me, of what had been done, and this concluded with the request that a committee, consisting exclusively of political opponents, should be appointed to examine into the report upon all the facts. The Committee was appointed, and a most thorough search was made into the circumstances and facts in the case. The Committee were unanimous in exonerating the Secretary from all the blame whatever in the matter, and their report was received by Congress without a dissenting voice. This was at a time when party spirit run high, but still at a time when members of Congress scorned to endeavor to affix to the name of a public servant any stigma unjustly and falsely. After more than twelve years, the Auditor reaches the account, and by rejecting the acceptances of the War Department, in which I think he acted correctly, he gives this deficit as something new. The Second Auditor, of 1861, claims the honor of making this discovery, when, in truth, I was the first to make all the facts known. For fidelity, efficiency, and promptitude in the administration of the Interior Department from 1858 to 1861, I am willing to be compared with any administration of it, either before or since that time. Certain it is that no business was twelve years behind time. I have written this much to you for your own information. I would not have you ignorant of the facts; but I have so often explained this matter and know so well that all honorable men are fully satisfied with the propriety of my conduct, that I must leave malignant and the evil-disposed to think and say what they please.

You can do what you please in saying anything to the editors. I do not suppose that they meant to do me any injustice in publishing the dispatch. If they had thought a minute they would have remembered publishing my explanation, addressed to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, which they pronounced a "demonstration."

Yours truly J. THOMPSON.

## "KATE STODDARD."

### Behavior of the Goodrich Murderess in Prison—An Important Link Still Wanting.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Great interest is still manifested in the case of Lizzie Lloyd King, alias Kate Stoddard, who is charged with the killing of Charles W. Goodrich, in Brooklyn. Crowds flock to the jail in Raymond street to see her, but very few succeed in doing so. She is as "dumb as an oyster" on the subject of the murder. She will not talk, except to counsel, and for him she is writing a full statement of her case, and her history from her childhood up to the present time. She is now 26 years of age; was born in Plymouth, Mass., and lived there until she was 18 years of age. Her father's name is Isaac King. He is still alive and carries on the trade of a mason. She has one sister, named Augusta, married, and living at Walbridge, Mass. The family is in comfortable circumstances. So far as the tragedy is concerned, while in moderately good spirits, she does not take a very sanguine view of the issue. The State Prison seems to hang over her mind like an immense shadow. Among her other peculiarities, she is pretending to be very religious, and is reading the Bible and the Episcopal Prayer-Book constantly. It is said that she even had the temerity to attend the funeral of her victim, and that she went up near the hearse and touched the coffin. The police are still on the look-out for Roscoe. Kate Stoddard declares that she does not know and has never seen him, while the woman Armstrong is positive that she saw them together. One of the jurors hinted yesterday that there is "a good deal more in this Goodrich tragedy than has yet been given to the public," and added that "there is an important link still wanting."

The police are doing their best to secure the Spaniard Roscoe. Full reliance is not placed in the story of Lizzie King, that she had no accomplice, and never knew Roscoe, and don't believe there is any such man. She explains the fact of the four chambers of the pistol found by Goodrich's body being discharged. The three shots in Goodrich's head were from her pistol. After he was dead she took his pistol and discharged four shots down the cellar.

Miss Paim, the betrothed of Goodrich, remained with Lizzie King until late last evening. Her object was not ascertained.

## THE COTTON CROP.

### Summary of the Reports of the Department of Agriculture for July 1.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The reports of the condition of the cotton crop to the Department of Agriculture to July 1 indicate as follows: Owing to the causes reported in June, the crop is generally from two to four weeks late. Throughout the Cotton States the weather was unprecedentedly wet for a period varying from twenty-five to thirty-five days, ending about the 25th of June. The area of cotton planted was sufficient to tax the available labor to the utmost under the most favorable circumstances. Consequently, the excessively wet weather, preventing work and stimulating the growth of grass and weeds, has not only caused poor stands and a grassy and otherwise unfavorable condition quite generally, but has made necessary the abandonment of large portions of the area planted, probably nearly enough to bring the acreage down to what it was last year. The reports with rare exceptions are despondent in tone, and picture a somewhat gloomy prospect. Doubtless the majority fall in with the common tendency to exaggerate the bad effects upon the crops of the unfavorable weather prevailing at present, and to undervalue the chances of recuperation from those effects. The reports show generally that the favorable weather in the last days of June was having the effect to change the condition somewhat rapidly for the better. Cotton-worms, caterpillars, and lice had made their appearance in small numbers at several points, but as yet have not occasioned much apprehension of serious damage. The average condition for the Cotton States, not counting Virginia, made up from all the counties reported, was 89.5.

SELMA, July 15.—Caterpillars are appearing generally in the prairie cotton, and west of Selma.

### The Vice-President.

BOSTON, July 15.—Vice-President Wilson was in Boston to-day, and congratulated by many friends on his improved health.

secure re-election should be either
the Patrons of Husbandry. The
olution of all, however, was one by
assembled Grangers announced that
discountenance and repudiate every
or, no matter what party he belonged
enriched himself during a previous
fice, with money unjustly acquired
ublic.—*Leavenworth (Kansas) Times.*
ck-pay question is up again; in fact,
r be down for good until the last cent
pay is "covered into the Treasury."
back-pay-grabber covered into his
e.—*Cleveland Herald.*
re be no reducing the pay of Congress
nd leaving that of the President un-
They were put up together, and
y should come down.—*Wilmington*
*ote.*
assmen will take notice that after (or
ng with) the "vituperation of the
rs" (as Senator Carpenter has it) cor-vus
dily dropping fire" of the people's
*(Ind.) Herald.*
been mixing constantly with the
l taxpayers of the county, and find
erally in sympathy with the cause of
ir monopoly.—*Correspondence of*
*e (Iowa) Leader.*

## E INDIAN BOND DEFICIT.

### tory of the Affair *as Given*
### Thompson, then Secretary of
### terior.

us, July 15.—The following appears in
*nche* this morning:

OXFORD, Miss., July 8, 1873.

. Williamson, Esq.:

firm—Your letter of yesterday was received
evening. I shall confirm the extract clip-
the *Avalanche* headed, "A Large Deficit."
in this case are few, and have been so
aded before the public in all the
forms that malignity and preju-
give them, that I recur to them
ce. I have always had faith in the power
its ultimate triumph over falsehood, but
years the Second Auditor takes up the ac-
vents the matter to the public as though
new had been discovered. The whole case
Department of the Interior is made the
of bonds held in trust for the various
. This immense sum of these bonds is regularly
d paid over to these tribes. A clerk in the
is charged with their custody, and if the
re regularly brought forward for collection
the department presumes, as a matter of
s the bonds in hand. In this case, during
stration of the department, a Mr. Bailey,
h standing and unquestioned talent, was
h this duty. Early in the year 1871, after
ent bonds had been brought forward
rly collected, and he had been called on to
full statement of his accounts for the
which in fact he was full and satisfactory, it
ven that I would in a few days resign my
Cabinet, owing to the contemplated with-
Mississippi from the Union. Then it was
alley sent me his confession that he had
knowledge or consent in any way, delivered
. Russell & Co., large Government con-
ads to the amount of $821,000, and taken in
the acceptances of the Secretary of War
ame amount. He stated that he had
responsibility of doing this to save
of the War Department, and had
se of what he had done because he knew
d condemn and would not allow him to
on the spot as soon as the confession was
e keys of his safe were taken from him
e carefully counted, and the state of things
confession to be true in every particular.
was dismissed for his infidelity to his trust.
, this was in part true. I was informed, by
ition from me, of what had been done,
ded with the request that a committee,
exclusively of political opponents, should
to examine into the matter and report upon all the
Committee was appointed, and a most
arch was made into the circumstances
the case. The Committee were unani-
nerating the Secretary from all the blame
the matter, and their report was received
without a dissenting voice. This was a
party spirit run high, but still at a time
ers of Congress screwed to sticking-point
same of a public crime and any stigma un-
olely. After more than twelve years,
ches the account, and by rejecting the ac-
the War Department, in which I think he
, he gives this defiant as something new,
, of 1873, claims the honor of mak-
overy, when, in truth, I was the first to
facts known. For fidelity, efficiency, and
in the administration of the Interior
from 1850 to 1861, I am willing to
d with any administration that has
ore or since that time. Certain
ansactions were twelve years behind time,
y think need to you for your own informa-
did not have your ignorance of the facts
often explained this matter and know it
honorable men are fully satisfied with the
my conduct, that I must leave maligners
ll-disposed to think and say what they

what you please in saying anything in
I do not suppose that they meant to do me
e in publishing the dispatch. If they had
nate they would have received publi-
xplanation, addressed to the Cincinnati
ich they pronounced a "demonstration."
urs truly J. THOMPSON.

## KATE STODDARD."

### of the Goodrich Murderess
### on—An Important Link Still
### g.

ut, July 15.—Great interest is still
in the case of Lizzie Lloyd King,
Stoddard, who is charged with the
Charles W. Goodrich, in Brooklyn.
k to the jail in Raymond street to
very few succeed in doing so. She
s as "an oyster" on the subject
murder. She will not talk, ex-
ounsel, and for him she is writ-
atement of her case, and her history
ildhood up to the present time. She
ars of age; was born in Plymouth,
lived there until she was 18 years of
father's name is Isaac King. He is
d carries on the trade of a mason
sister, named Augusta, married,
Walbridge, Mass. The family is
ble circumstances. So far as is
ncerned, while in moderately good
does not take a very sanguine view
se. The State Prison seems to
her mind like an immense
Among her other peculiari-
is pretending to be very re-
is reading the Bible and the Episco-
book constantly. It is said that she
the temerity to attend the funeral
n, and that she went up near the
touched the coffin. The police are
ook-out for Roscoe. Kate Stoddard
she does not know and has never
file the woman Armstrong is posi-
e saw them together. One of the
d yesterday that there is "a good
this Goodrich tragedy than has yet
the public," and added that "there
nt link still wanting."
are doing their best to secure the
scoe. Full reliance is not placed in
izzie King, that she had no accom-
ver knew Roscoe, and don't believe
uch man. She explains the fact of
bers of the pistol found by Good-
ing discharged. The three shots
head were from her pistol. After
he took his pistol and discharged
rn the cellar.
the betrothed of Goodrich, re-
izzie King until late last evening.
not ascertained.

## COTTON CROP.

### f the Reports of the Dep
### of Agriculture for July

July 15.—The reports of the
cotton crop to the Department
to July 1 indicate as follows:
umber reported in June, the crop
rom two to four weeks earlier
Cotton States the weather was
wet for a period varying from
thirty-five days, ending about
The area of cotton planted was
tle available labor to the utmost
favorable circumstances. Con-
cessively wet weather, prevent-
ultivating the growth of grass
not only caused poor stands and
herwise unfavorable condition
but has made it necessary the
large portions of the area
nearly enough to bring the
what it was last year. The re-
exceptions are despondent in
a somewhat gloomy prospect.
jority fall in with the common
exaggerate the bad effects
of the unfavorable weather
sent, and to underestimate the
ration from those effects. The
generally that the favorable
days of June was having the
he condition somewhat rapidly
cotton-worms, caterpillars, and
ir appearance in small num-
ints, but as yet have not occa-
prehension of serious damage.
tion for the Cotton States, not
made up from all the counties

—Caterpillars are appearing
prairie cotton, and west of

Vice-President.
—Vice-President Wilson was
and congratulated by many
ound hesitation.

## THE NEW FREIGHT TARIFF.

### What the Dry Goods Merchants and Notions Dealers Think of It.

### As a Class They Will Not Be Materially Affected by the Change.

### A Prominent Dealer Thinks the Law Will Work Injury to Chicago.

### The Season Too Dull to Make Any Change Particularly Noticeable.

THE TRIBUNE has heretofore given expression to the opinions entertained by the leading jobbers in heavy goods of the workings of the new freight tariffs, so far as their individual and general interests were affected. Yesterday a reporter was sent round to the leading dry goods and notions jobbers for the purpose of ascertaining from them the effect upon their trade of the new order of things. Generalized, their opinions would be something of this kind: Under any circumstances, supposing the law went into effect at the busiest season of the year, it would take several months before our wholesale customers began to find out how the new tariff affected their shipments from Chicago; and until they find out, of course, we receive no intimation. Then, again, the additional freights upon dry goods would be very much less than the heavier merchandise of the grocers and hardware dealers. The fact is, that we are now in the dullest part of the season, and that the shipments we make are, while numerically large, quantitatively small. Distributed among individuals, therefore, the difference in freight is not felt, when the old and new systems are compared. Practically, therefore, we have not had an opportunity to compare them; but, from the character of our goods, we suppose that the change will not materially affect us, if it does at all.

Mr. Hale, of the large and influential house of Hamlin, Hale & Co., was interviewed, among others, and his remarks are interesting. He says: My experience as a merchant and a railroad man lead me to the same conclusions with regard to the subject, and that conclusion is, that in all such cases law works badly. The less legislative interference in such matters the better. I have not investigated the present case very closely, but I hear from all quarters enough complaint to convince me that the law works badly for Chicago. If the intention of its framers was to benefit Toledo and Cincinnati, they could not have done better than they did; but if they wished to benefit Chicago, I question whether they could have done anything worse.

Reporter—Does this remark apply to your own trade?

Mr. Hale—Generally, yes. As yet, however, we do not lose perceptibly in our business. It will take fully six months to get freights shifted round in such a manner that we can tell what the new directions are. It will take some time for our customers to determine for themselves. What they will be in the end, I haven't any doubt.

Reporter—What is your opinion on that subject?

Mr. Hale—That the new law will be injurious to Chicago.

Reporter—In what especial way?

Mr. Hale—Our customers will send directly to New York, and take advantage of direct shipments through from New York and the goods will not touch Chicago. However, the grocery trade will be a better criterion of the operation of the law than ours. The dry goods jobbers will find the change of hardly any importance, for the effect upon our customers will be very slight indeed,—hardly worth mentioning, in fact. The general and ultimate effect will be and must be injurious to the city.

Reporter—How do dry goods compare with groceries?

Mr. Hale—A thousand dollars worth of dry goods would weigh only from 300 to 400 pounds, but the same value in sugar would be, at 10 cents a pound, 10,000 pounds!

Reporter—Very palpably, then, the grocers are the heaviest losers, so to speak.

Mr. Hale—Oh, yes; our trade does not involve such losses.

Reporter—When do you suppose you will be able to arrive at a conclusion upon the effect upon your trade?

Mr. Hale—We shall be able to judge better in September or October. Our daily sales then will be equal to our weekly sales now.

Mr. L. Z. Leiter, of the firm of Field, Leiter & Co., thought that, so far as the firm was concerned, there was no indication at present of a falling off in their wholesale trade through the workings of the new system. But it was plain, he said, that no one class of men could receive any injury without its being felt by the rest of the community. If, therefore, any jobbers in the grocery or hardware business, or in any other,—the farmers, for instance,—were injured by the new law, it was injurious to the whole community.

"Have you had any complaints?" asked the reporter.

Mr. Leiter said not, for the reason that the season was now past for doing very much business, and would remain dull until the fall. The firm was in receipt of numerous orders, from 400 to 600 daily, but they were for small amounts. Hence, they could not determine what the effect of the new tariff would be, the orders being too light to render any change noticeable.

Reporter—Do you anticipate any marked change among your customers during the fall, owing to the new order of things."

Mr. Leiter—Oh, no. We have always been getting a great deal of trade where the freight was largely against us. We have been able to compete with St. Louis where the difference in freight has been immensely in favor of that city,—sometimes a third of what it is from Chicago.

Reporter—How is that?

Mr. Leiter—One of the reasons is that we keep a very much larger line of goods.

Reporter—Then you think that the same reasons that preserve your trade against the competition of St. Louis will still hold, even should the freight be a little more against you than now?

Mr. Leiter—It is difficult to tell what the effect of the new law will be. It will be some time before any of us will be in a position to tell with certainty. When the merchant comes to make up his accounts he will then begin to compare the rates of transportation with what they were before, and then he will begin to look round him and figure up which will pay him best, in the end. But that will be some months yet, after the fall season.

Reporter—Then you see no immediate trouble ahead?

Mr. Leiter—So far as our trade alone is concerned, the difference in freight must be very largely against us to interfere with our trade. Why, we sell goods at a point on the Missouri River where the freight is four times greater than from St. Louis.

Reporter—What do you think of the modification of the law by which the railroads are permitted to make concessions to large shippers?

Mr. Leiter—Of course, it will give the advantage to the largest dealers.

In the course of conversation, which turned upon the farmers and the probable results to them, Mr. Leiter thought they had acted inconsiderately. They had laden themselves with debts to secure railroads, and had, in addition to them, increased their burdens by abolishing competition. "We must do as the farmers would have us, and, if they are dissatisfied, I suppose they can repeal the law," said he.

Mr. Simeon Farwell, of the firm of J. V. Farwell & Co., was called upon. He said he had not paid very much attention to the matter, but did not see exactly how the law was going to hurt the whole dry goods trade. He had returned from Stirling only a day or two ago, and understood that the flouring-mills in that district would be compelled to cease operations, as the new rates imposed an additional tariff of $18 per car on flour. He did not think it possible to form any opinion of the operations of the law from the half-a-month's trial. Time would determine.

Mr. Winslow, of the firm of Richards, Shaw & Winslow, on the corner of Madison and State streets, was interviewed. He was not particularly anxious to appear in print, but treated the reporter with the utmost courtesy in explaining his views. He thinks that the greatest injury to Chicago jobbers will be in the discrimination in through freights. Here it will be impossible to determine what arrangements will be made, he fears. For through shipments a certain sum will be fixed, and what is lost to the merchant in the tariff within the State will undoubtedly be made up again by the rates up to the State line. That there will be discriminations against the Chicago shippers he thinks inevitable.

## PERSONAL.

J. B. Robinson, U. S. A., is at the Sherman.

Edgar Gailey, of England, is at the Grand Pacific.

A. B. Mullett, Government Architect, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. G. H. Conover, of New York, is at the Gault House.

H. C. Royston, of Baltimore, is at the West Side Briggs House.

Rear-Admiral Selfridge, U. S. N., and lady, are at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. John Wilson, of Washington, D. C., is at the Grand Pacific.

T. D. Jermain, of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, is at the West Side Briggs House.

The Hon. A. Brother, of New Orleans, is registered at the West Side Briggs.

M. E. Ingalls and H. L. Frazier, of the Kankakee Route, are at the Sherman.

Judge David Davis, of the United States Supreme Court, is at the Grand Pacific.

Col. J. Hill, of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway, is at the Grand Pacific.

J. R. Fleury, of the Illinois State Penitentiary, is stopping at the West Side Briggs House.

E. A. Parker, General Passenger Agent of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. William Reynolds and Judge S. D. Puterbaugh, of Peoria, were at the Grand Pacific yesterday.

The Hon. A. B. Berger, owner and proprietor of the Shenango Iron Works, at New Castle, is among the arrivals at the West Side Briggs House.

The following were among the prominent arrivals at the Commercial Hotel yesterday: J. J. Carpenter, Princeton; H. D. P. Bigelow, A. E. Hale, Milwaukee; Col. C. D. Dean, Amsterdam, N. Y.; George Cameron, Oshkosh.

The following were among the arrivals at the Sherman House yesterday: D. R. Philips and family, New York; Charles B. Scott, Albany; J. D. Starr, Baltimore; J. Eldridge, California; S. T. Walker, Memphis; W. M. Randell and family, Peoria; G. G. Wallack, Boston; Z. E. Ranny, Texas.

Jesse K. Wood, Cincinnati; Louis Ouhl, Buffalo; S. S. Mott, Postville; J. R. Barce, Detroit; the Hon. D. F. Wright, St. Louis; B. Cavanagh, Milwaukee; Joseph P. Culver, Pontiac; the Hon. Benjamin W. Putnam, Boston; William Graham, Philadelphia; and S. S. Eaton, St. Paul, are at the West Side Briggs House.

The following were at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday: A. W. Chase, Boston; L. A. Swarthout, Syracuse; Thomas Cromwell, Washington, D. C.; C. B. Peck, Lawrence, Kan.; J. Hughes, Denver; T. D. Watermeyer, Mexico; J. W. Hollman, St. Louis; Duncan Campbell, New Orleans; J. E. Hazelton, St. Catherine, Ont.; J. N. Hutchinson, Philadelphia; D. W. Huntingdon, New Haven; George Hamlin, San Francisco; C. G. Sibbald, New York; J. Atkinson, Hamilton, Ont.; Hon. S. C. Wilson, Cambridge, Mass., and B. Castleman, Louisville; C. H. Jones, Pittsburgh *Commercial*.

Thomas Ewing will not be a candidate for Governor, in Ohio, this year.

Grace Greenwood, the well-known authoress, is visiting her brother, Joseph Clarke, at Dowagiac, Cass County, Mich.

There is little hope that the Hon. I. W. Card, of Mason City, Ia., will ever recover from the insanity for which he is being treated at Mount Pleasant.

Senator Conkling must be added to the list of prominent Congressmen who are retained as counsel by railroad corporations. The Senator is now in Washington, engaged by the New York Central Road in its fight with the International Reyeue Bureau.

J. E. Scripps, who has been for some years past business manager of the Detroit *Tribune*, has determined to launch on his own account a new daily, the name of which is not yet announced, and the first number of which will be issued about Sept. 1.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Col. R. W. Hughes, the probable Republican candidate for Governor of Virginia at the next election, is a native of that State, and was the *ante bellum* editor of the old Richmond *Examiner*, with John M. Daniel, who died on the day that Richmond was occupied by the Union troops.

Senator Carpenter says that he made $10,500 by arguing three cases before the Supreme Court, and, therefore, should be equally well paid for serving in the Senate. It does not follow. If he can do so well by arguing cases in the Supreme Court, *that* is the business for him to follow. There is no compulsion on him to serve in the Senate. Some one else will do equally well there, who cannot make so much money in the Supreme Court. Let them swap places.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

A few days since, Mr. C. J. Brydges, Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railway, narrowly escaped drowning while examining the Intercolonial bridge. With an engineer and some persons who had been employed to convey them thither, Mr. B. proceeded some distance up the River Metapedia. The usage in charge of the boat in which they were riding ran too near a rapid and the whole party were capsized. Mr. Brydges could not swim, but one of the men could, and the latter safely conveyed him to the shore.—*Detroit Tribune.*

## NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Some women of St. Joseph, Mo., paraded the streets the other day, carrying the motto, "We'll Vote or Fight."

—The precautions taken in Boston against fires are numberless, and it is improbable that the city will ever again be visited by a great conflagration. The following notice, painted in heavy black letters on a white ground, is being put in a conspicuous position on all unsafe buildings: "This building will be dangerous in case of fire. Placed here by order of David Chamberlain, Inspector of Buildings." Such a badge of shame will doubtless prove an effective remedy.

—The contest for "terminus" at Puget Sound is narrowed down to Tacoma and Seattle. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company have set the two towns to bidding against each other. They seem to want both to give all their real estate, and the people beside to give up all their personal effects, all the money they can borrow, and then give the Company their notes for the balance of the subsidy.

—The people of Mills County, Iowa, are somewhat concerned over the reported defalcation of their County Treasurer, D. M. Mitchell. The Malvern *Chronicle* says that the Investigating Committee, composed of A. J. Hight and G. A. Baily, after an examination of the affairs of the office, found a shortage in cash account of a little over $2,300, when Mr. Mitchell explained the whereabouts of $1,000; the remainder, $1,300, he confessed his inability to account for. The county is supposed to be amply secured by the Treasurer's bond.

—Mrs. Mary Carleton, who pretends to have been robbed on the railway at Suncook, N. H., on Tuesday evening last, was taken to Concord Friday morning for examination. It is now suspected that she was a party to a scheme to extort money from the Concord Railroad Corporation, and that two men were associated with her in the plot. All her stories concerning the reasons why she went upon the railroad track, and the money she pretends to have lost, were found to be untrue. Her son and step-son have also been arrested to testify concerning the affair. She pleaded not guilty, and a further hearing has been postponed until next Wednesday. She was ordered to recognize in the sum of $3,000 for her appearance at that time, but, being unable, went to jail.

—It is no joke for a man to be fined £15,730 14s 6d. This is what has happened to Mr. Carmouche at London, who, under pretence of distilling perfumed spirits to be used for perfumery, and not drinkable, has been manufacturing quantities of pure spirits of wine, and selling the same. There were forty-six counts in the indictment, and he was fined in an amount equal to treble duty on each count. He has absconded.

—The Tycoon knows how to start a newspaper. He does not offer big beets, nor prize squashes, nor oroide jewelry as premiums for subscribers. Having taken an interest in the publication of a new paper at a Japanese capital, he has issued an order that all men of certain social and political circles shall take it or be beheaded. On those conditions circulation could be secured even for a Philadelphia paper.

—The county-seat question in Knox County, Ill., is still rampant. The requisite number of signers have been procured for a vote, and next fall Galesburg and Knoxville will contend again for the mastery. The county-seat is now recognized to be at Galesburg. If Knoxville fails in this vote she will think no better of Galesburg than before.

## THE SHAH'S JEWELS.

### The King of Kings and the King of Thieves.

### A Great Plot Discovered.

*London (June 20) Correspondence of the New York World.*

Whitehall place, the Mansion House, and Bow street have a new sensation. It was thought when the Bank of England forgeries were discovered that it would be impossible for anything to happen that could more completely disturb the equanimity of our police, but the ingenious and remarkable conspiracy to rob the Shah of his priceless jewels—a conspiracy only just now and by mere accident detected—has convinced our rather plodding Metropolitan force that there are things in the world which do not come within the range of its philosophy.

As soon as it was definitively known that Nasr-ud-Deen was to pay us a visit and dwell in Buckingham Palace, and that he would bring with him such a display of wealth, Mr. Bruce concerted measures with Mahommed Agha, councillor of the Persian legation, and with Lieut.-Col. Henderson, the Chief Commissioner of Police, to secure the Shah against danger of robbery. Col. Henderson guaranteed to insure the Eastern Monarch against being plundered by mobs, rushes of the crowds, by highwaymen, or in any public manner—this being the chief danger, it was supposed, owing to the narrow and crowded streets through which the Monarch would have to pass so frequently, both by night and by day. A detail of police was arranged for Buckingham Palace and the Home Secretary promised that these premises should have additional securities ordered for them, and that the jewel-safe of the Shah in particular should be made burglar-proof after the newest and most approved patterns. In addition to all this, by agreement with Mahommed Agha, who was to telegraph his august master on the subject, a detachment of London detectives was to join the Shah at Moscow, and remain part of his suite thenceforward until he finally left our shores. This detachment, which was specially selected as by the astute Adolphus Williamson, Superintendent of the Detective Branch, consisted of two Inspectors and five Sergeants. On reaching our shores they were to be reinforced by another Inspector, three Sergeants, and ten men, the very elite of the force. It was thought that, these arrangements carried out, it would be impossible to steal the Shah's treasure so long as he was the guest of Her Majesty.

But the best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft agley. Within twenty-four hours after the detectives left London for Moscow another party left the same city for the same objective point, and with the express intention of concerting means for effectually plundering the mighty Shah-in-Shah of all his priceless jewels. This party consisted of three remarkable men, criminals of the first water, yet who were totally unknown to the London police, and indeed, though often compromised, had never been convicted of any felony. They were Col. Algernon Bignor Hawkins, the leader of the party and organizer of the conspiracy; Serafino (his other name not known), Jew diamond broker of Marseilles, but formerly of Smyrna, and "Baron" Narses Migraditch Dadian, formerly a "seraff" or money-lender of Aleppo, but lately of London and Paris, an Eutychian Armenian, and said to be connected with the eminent Oglou-Dadian family which so long has managed the finances of the Sublime Porte.

Hawkins is an adventurer of rather a heroic stamp, and is said to be of good family. He is a man of nearly fifty years of age, and of very commanding appearance and fascinating manners. Originally he was a Lieutenant in a walking regiment and went to India, where dissipation and a difficulty about cards compelled him to sell out. He drifted about in the East, "seeing life" and picking up adventures for some years. He was for awhile in the service of the Emperor of China, he was in Australia, he was in South America and Mexico. He certainly served twice under Garibaldi, was for a time in service in the American civil war (but on which side I am not able to say), took part in the last Polish revolution, and in the Franco-Prussian war, in which he was Lieutenant-Colonel on Minotto's staff. His latest ostensible occupation has been that of a stock-jobber in this city, where some of his operations in South American securities have been notably successful; but it is generally thought his chief business latterly has been in connection with the shipment of arms and supplies to the Carlists, whose cause he is known to "bull." He is not a member of any of the Committees here, but is generally thought to be deep in their councils, and privy to the most of their clandestine traffic with the Biscayan provinces. Hawkins is a man of great daring, remarkable address, and consummate effrontery. He is never without money for any of his occasions, speaks nine or ten languages, and possesses a large fund of practical information. His powers of fascination and command of impudence I can give you the best idea when I tell you that not very long ago a fond and wealthy toy merchant of Birmingham paid him £10,000 to discontinue his attentions to the merchant's wife, a blooming but foolish young woman, who was really to elope with him whenever he said the word. He sent a receipt to the merchant, and a duplicate to the poor woman, with a note saying that as he was a man whose word was his bond, and he would never see her again, having sold his promise to that effect.

Hawkins, it would appear, conceived the design of robbing the Shah as soon as it was known that the monarch would bring his jewels with him to London. He has passed through Persia, and was intimately acquainted with the value of the King's jewels and treasures, the best of which he felt sure the Shah, semi-barbarian as he is, and eager in pursuit of the effects of barbaric splendor, would bring to Europe with him. A memorandum known to be in his hands estimates that, without running any risks by offering for sale the more conspicuous pearls, diamonds, emeralds, and rubies, jewels to the value of £2,000,000 could be made at once available for the Amsterdam market. Hawkins early associated with himself in his scheme the Jew Serafino, a native of Salonica, and a little cringing, snuffy, unprepossessing rogue as ever was seen. He was, however, a man of great adroitness, an expert in jewels, and necessary to Hawkins' plans, for the reason that he not only knew all about such things, but was known to all the large houses of England and the Continent as an extensive dealer in such things. It appears that for years he had been employed in buying and selling diamonds in Turkey and Egypt, selling and buying again in Holland and Paris. If a Pasha or a Pasha's wife wanted money and had diamonds to sell, or had money and wanted to buy diamonds, Serafino was their sure resource. How Hawkins became acquainted with him I am not able to say, but it is apparent that he knew the Jew and his character quite well enough to make him a full partner in his nefarious plot.

The third of the conspirators, Narses Migraditch Dadian, was taken into the plot because it was essential to have a man perfectly acquainted with the Persian language and with Persian customs. Narses, in his way, was quite as remarkable a character as Hawkins, and a man of experiences as varied. A member of the great Dadian family, he had been a wealthy seraff of Aleppo, had represented the family in Ispahan and Teheran for a number of years, and had traded all over the world, from Boston to Hong Kong. He knew Persia perfectly, knew the Persian character, and, more than all, knew the weak points in Nasr-ud-Deen's character. He was a most accomplished, most subtile, and most unprincipled Oriental, and, but for a single circumstance, might have been one of the wealthiest and most influential men in the East. He was a slave and a victim to the habit of smoking opium, and this had ruined him, broken up his business, banished him from home, and plunged him into the misery and forlornness of a London garret, where he shed out a wretched subsistence by translating for schools and merchants, and by other odd jobs among those who were willing to overlook his propensities for the sake of employing his rare and unusual talents.

The fourth and last actor in this conspiracy for extinguishing the splendor of the Persian throne was one Toby Spring, a first-class burglar and safe-blower. He was a perfectly well-known criminal, but though suspected, and indeed arrested often upon charges connecting him with some of the most extensive robberies, had always hitherto managed to escape conviction. He was provisionally attached to the conspiracy by Hawkins, who wished to command his services as an expert in the most difficult and delicate branches of forcible entry, in case other means should fail. Hawkins only communicated with Spring sub rosa, and took such precautions as he thought would secure the plot from the suspicion attaching to so notorious a character.

Hawkins and Serafino, while deciding that the robbery should be done in London (they were afraid of the police of Russia and Germany), determined that to be successful it was necessary to have some foreknowledge of the jewels, the Shah's suite and surroundings, and of the Shah himself. It was then, when proposing to go in person to Moscow and follow the Shah thence to London, that Serafino suggested taking Narses into the partnership. They sallied out in search of the Armenian, and finally found him enjoying dreams of Paradise in a squalid opium cellar such as Charles Dickens and Jerrold have made so familiar to all classes of readers. When Narses was aroused from his stupor, and had had a bath and put on some clean clothes, the scheme was broached to him, and Hawkins soon found that his new ally was a treasure. He could speak and write Persian with elegance; he knew some of the Shah's suite, and he knew also how to deal with the Shah's foibles, fears, and superstitions. After several conversations with Narses, Hawkins and Serafino agreed upon a provisional plan of operations, and the three left London to make their beginning. Toby Spring, meantime, was to go to Sheffield and superintend the construction of an elaborate and extensive set of burglars' tools, the money to pay for which Hawkins furnished him. Hawkins, indeed, throughout the entire series of operations manifested his faith in the final result of the conspiracy by spending his money in the most liberal fashion.

Provided with passports, Hawkins, Serafino, and Narses Migraditch, crossed the Channel, and proceeded by rail towards Moscow. They arrived there the day before Nasr-ud-Deen's departure, and immediately followed the Imperial party to St. Petersburg. Here Narses speedily was enabled to renew his acquaintance with one Ferjumeadi, whom he had known as a cafe-keeper in Kermanshah, but who was now a simple ishikoubjee to Mirza Dechamy, one of the Shah's numerous suite. Ferjumendi was delighted to find an old acquaintance, and he was not less pleased to discover that the quondam banker, who, as he knew, could speak all the barbarous tongues of the West, was so reduced in circumstances as to be willing to take a position as interpeter. This was just the sort of servant the Mirza was in search of, and for what likewise just the sort of companion Ferjumendi wanted. Accordingly a bargain was at once struck, and, before twenty-four hours had elapsed, the ingenius Narses had an official though humble position among the followers of the King of Kings. It was made his charge by Hawkins and Serafino to ferret out all the secrets of the Shah's establishment, so that, upon the arrival at London, the conspirators would know at once what action to pursue, and how to act most promptly. Hawkins and Serafino waited in Petersburg until the first grand review, which having witnessed, and having procured all the photographs they could of the Shah, they departed, and made the best of their way to Paris. Here Serafino had the photographs examined under the microscope, patterns drawn from them that were as nearly as possible exact models of the settings of the Shah's various jewels models made, and all these metal imitations finished up with the utmost despatch. Leaving Serafino in Paris to procure paste imitations of the jewels themselves, and to superintend their setting, all of which was done under pretext of a Persian ballet to be brought out in London at an East End theatre), Hawkins hastened to London, rented a handsome furnished house in the neighborhood of Portman Square, hired a retinue of flunkies, and gave himself out for an American nabob who had come to spend a few weeks in the great city, and especially to give some recreation to his daughter, just finishing her education at a fashionable pension on the Loire. In due time the brougham went to Euston Square Station and brought home mademoiselle and her piles of luggage. Mademoiselle was a very lovely blonde, with the manners of an ingenue, and dotingly fond of her darling papa. An amiable gouvernante was secured for her, and the domestic affairs of the household went on swimmingly.

Hawkins' office in the city saw him as usual after his return from the Continent, and in a convenient receptacle therein was concealed a carpet-bag full of tempered steel burglars' tools, which Toby Spring had brought on from Sheffield. The imitations of the Shah's jewels were locked up in cases in the library of the house in Portman square.

The night succeeding the Shah's arrival at Buckingham Palace, Narses Dadian met his associates for the first time since they had parted at Petersburg. This meeting took place at Hawkins' office, which by the way, was on Old Bond street. All three of the conspirators were present to receive the Armenian and hear his report. He seemed greatly elated, and, though Hawkins did not know it, was considerably under the influence of his favorite drug. He had shown himself so very efficient as an interpreter and a courier that he was no longer in the service of the Mirza Dechamy, but had become guide and interpreter to the high and mighty Gen. Hadji Dachellaileddin, whilom Governor of Murghab, and now one of the Shah-in-Shah's favorite aides-de-camp. In this position he had had frequent opportunities of seeing the persons in and around the monarch, and of hearing pretty much all that transpired about the court. He had already inspected Buckingham Palace, and having the general entre knew a great deal about it. It would be difficult to commit a burglary at the Palace, but not impossible, if no other means for getting at the jewels could be found out. The Shah in general was very inaccessible; his attendants were very numerous and very jealous; besides them was a large force of London detectives, and in addition to these a corps of *private* police employed by M. de Reuter.

Hawkins now said that he only contemplated burglary of the palace as a dernier resort. He had calculated rather to practice upon the Shah's superstitions or his fears, so as to inveigle him off, and in effect *kidnap* him. To get off safely with the jewels one would need at least twelve hours' start. Narses said that, had he known what he now knew, this scheme would have been perfectly practicable at St. Petersburg. There the Shah was continually uneasy lest the Russian Government should have knowledge of his secret treaty with Reuter. Any one who had gone to him there and persuaded him that the Czar resented this treaty, and was inclined to retain his guest as a *detenu* for an indefinite time, could have got him to attempt to escape from Russia in disguise, and so might have had him in his power long enough to accomplish the robbery. The Shah was deeply prejudiced, narrow-minded, superstitious. Many of his followers exercised the greatest amount of control over him by appealing to his superstitions, and by cunningly manipulating the amulet, charms, and secret and recondite influences in which he implicitly believed. But in England he could not be approached on the side of fear. He knew the English character, had confidence in it, and besides, was conscious of leanings as regarded his political sympathies, strongly towards the English view of things.

There was, however, Narses continued, a side of the Shah's character upon which he could be approached with impunity, and by adroit management almost certainly captured. He was a man of luxurious life and proclivities, he had sent his harem home, he was peculiarly susceptible to the influences of beauty, of Western beauty in particular, and it was notorious among his officers that he expected to achieve a good many *bonnes fortunes* among the lovely ladies of London. Here, then, if the right sort of plan could be concocted, the Shah would be at their mercy. In a scheme of this sort Narses said he himself would easily be master of the situation, since there was the greatest amount of jealousy among the high officers who surrounded the Shah, and he knew Hadji Dachellaileddin, would give his right arm almost for the chance of providing his master with a new concubine whom he could influence, and with whom the Shah-in-Shah might become infatuated.

Hawkins objected to this that it would end in nothing practical, for even if the Shah could be inveigled off to an assignation he would go in mufti, and would be sure to leave his jewels behind him. But Narses said that did not matter. Once captured, they could compel him to do as they pleased. His cortege never left him, and his agent would compel the delivery of the jewels at any place designated, etc. Give him possession of the Shah's person, and he would guarantee the rest.

Hawkins now told his allies of his house in Portman Square, and of the design he had conceived in regard to it. This was no less than to frighten the Shah, persuade him to run away in disguise with his jewels, to receive him there, amuse him with Mademoiselle, and if he refused to be amused, to chloroform him, and get away with the treasure before he returned to consciousness. He confessed that if what Narses said were true the Armenian plan was the best, and it was finally agreed between them that this plan should be tried first. If that failed, Narses was to ascertain the exact place where the jewels were kept at night, was to admit his accomplices to the palace on the night of the Guildhall banquet, and the burglary was to be then attempted. If that failed, Narses was to admit Hawkins by means of his employer, to a private interview with the Shah (Hawkins to represent himself as knowing of a gold mine of immense value in the mountains of Mazanderan), and once in the royal presence, Hawkins pledged himself to chloroform the King of Kings and carry off his jewels *ni et armis*, as Col. Blood tried to carry off the regalia from the Tower of London.

The meeting was now adjourned, and, with the usual precautions, Serafino and Spring went off their several ways, while Hawkins and Narses took a cab to Portman square. Here the American was introduced to mademoiselle, whom he declared to be the very person they needed. Armed with several photographs of her, done in the highest style of art, Narses returned to Buckingham Palace. The next evening, at 7, His Highness Hadji Dachellaileddin took dinner with Col. Algernon Bignor Hawkins, at his house in Portman Square. The Col. had traveled in Persia, and recalled many old reminiscences of his campaigns, which were neatly translated by Narses, the interpreter, who stood reverently behind the great Persian's chair. The champagne circulated freely, and His Highness, full of admiration for the rare beauty of mademoiselle, became effusively gallant. But mademoiselle was demure, and played her role of ingenue to perfection. When the Burgundy came on she escaped from the dining-room, and then Hawkins began to play his cards. He told the General that mademoiselle was not for him, but, under certain circumstances, she might do for his master. He, Hawkins, wanted to rise in the world, and he did not object to his daughter becoming the morganatic wife of a great Mohammedan potentate. Why might not Hawkins become a Persian General, and Hadji Dachellaileddin Grand Vizier? The bait took, and, to make a long story short, an alliance, offensive and defensive, was struck up between Hawkins and the Persian, the objective point of which was to make the Shah fall in love with mademoiselle—whose name, by the way, is unknown to me, as it was also to my informant.

I am only cognizant directly of such operations as the four conspirators were personally concerned in. It is hance impossible for me to say by what means the intrigue was forwarded within Buckingham Palace, nor how the Shah was roused to take an interest in Hawkins' beautiful protege. Suffice it to say that Hawkins received an intimation through Gen. Dachellaileddin and his emissary Narses, that if, on the Shah's return from Windsor, the young lady would occupy a certain window in the neighborhood of the Windsor Station, she would be sure to come within the glance of the Shah's eye, and she would afterwards learn whether or not he was favorably impressed. The appointment was kept, and all turned out as was promised. The lovely ingenue's soft eyes fell before the searching, saucy glance of the King of Kings, but this did not happen before she had tossed into the imperial coach a single flower, a tea-rose just opening, around the stem of which was written one word in the most elegant cursive Persian text. That word was "Love." That night Gen. Hadji Dachellaileddin, High and Mighty Go-between, brought to the house in Portman square an ornate gold casket containing a costly imitation of a rose in enamel and diamonds, with leaves of small emeralds elaborately wrought. Underneath this costly flower was a brief line in Persian text, upon pink satin. Called to interpret, Narses, with exultation exclaimed: "The game is won! I am appointed for to-morrow night at 12 o'clock." This the Persian confirmed; said his master was profoundly impressed with mademoiselle's beauty, and would come in disguise, attended only by himself. Thereupon he departed, after making a profound salaam to mademoiselle, who looked almost frightened at the idea of an interview with the mighty Asiatic potentate. Hawkins, greatly excited, went in search of Serafino, to arrange the final programme for the great robbery.

Let Narses, who had been intoxicated more or less with opium since his return to London, was completely upset by the prospect of immediate success to his schemes. Instead of returning to Buckingham Palace with Dechellaileddin, he pleaded an engagement, took a hackney-coach, and drove off to one of the low opium haunts with which he was familiar. Here he sm

# MONEY AND COMMERCE

## MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 15.

In the local market finances continue extremely dull, and money abundant. New York exchange continues firm at 25c per $1,000 premium, showing the disposition of Western banks to increase their New York balances for the sake of the 4 per cent allowed there on deposits in preference to offering the money at lower than the usual rates here.

THE OUTFLOW OF SPECIE.

The upward tendency in the price of gold seems to have taken the New York speculators by surprise, and many of them are prompt to ascribe the unexpected rise to manipulation, and assert that the heavy shipments of specie last week were made by other speculators for the purpose of influencing the market and advancing the price of gold. There is a curious idiosyncrasy, characteristic of all speculators, whether in New York or elsewhere, to look upon all fluctuations of prices as the result of deliberate plans on the part of people like themselves. In thus fixing their attention exclusively upon the movements of their own class, they frequently overlook the more general and important circumstances that really govern the markets. We believe that, in all markets and at all times, there is less plan, and that the fluctuations of markets are influenced less by any deliberate intention, than is generally supposed by speculators themselves.

As far as the recent heavy exports of specie are concerned, we should say it was rather the necessary result in the demand for sterling exchange, than of any intention on the part of speculators to influence the price of gold. The price of exchange shows which way money is disposed to move. If exchange is in favor of Chicago and against New York, it may be presumed that money is coming westward, and vice versa. If exchange is in favor of London and against New York, it is safe to assume that the balance of foreign trade is against the United States, and that money is flowing to foreign countries to adjust the difference.

As long as our exports of domestic products, other than specie, are sufficient to balance our imports of foreign goods, sterling exchange remains at or below par. But just as soon as our exports of domestic products, other than specie, are insufficient to pay for the concurrent imports of foreign goods, there is a demand for more exchange on London than is being made by the shipments of produce. The price of exchange consequently advances, and as specie can be exported at a less percentage of its value for the expense of transportation than anything else, it is shipped to Europe for the purpose of making exchange. In other words, the balance of foreign trade against us in the exchange of products is paid in money, and, as specie is the only kind of money available for this purpose, its export indicates an outflow of money to pay our indebtedness to foreign countries. Specie is the last thing to go, because all other products are perishable and of uncertain value to the producers until sold, hence there is a necessity that other products than the precious metals should go first. The outflow of specie, therefore, shows that the exports of other products has been insufficient to pay maturing liabilities abroad. In the present instance, it is undoubtedly the payment of the July interest on Government bonds and other American securities held in Europe that has caused the demand for sterling exchange, to supply which the export of specie has been necessary. The semi-annual interest on American securities of all kinds held in Europe cannot be less than $50,000,000. Formerly, when there was a large supply of Government bonds still in this country, and while American railroad bonds were being freely taken in Europe, a great portion of the accruing interest was invested in new securities and the interest debt was thus deferred by a new promise-to-pay. Under the present condition of affairs, however, we must look for an outflow of specie concurrent with every period of large interest payments.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BANKING.

Mr. Walter Bagehot, a London banker and writer on finance, political economy, and abstract philosophical subjects, has published a little book under the modest title of "Lombard Street, a Description of the Money Market." Mr. Bagehot, however, does not confine himself to Lombard street, but discusses banking generally, with that singular comprehensiveness of view and yet accuracy of detail which has made him an authority in abstract questions not only of finance, but of some branches of speculative philosophy. He uses the title of "Lombard street," simply to illustrate the banking system of England, and to show how London is the great Clearing-House of the world. All the world borrows in London. The German Empire keeps a large deposit there. Since the suspension of specie payments by the Bank of France, the only available large stock of gold in existence is in the Bank of England, and this fact, if no other, makes London the centre of the monetary transactions of the world. On the banking system of England, which is thus connected with the credit operations of all countries, rests a system of domestic credits extended and ramified almost beyond conception, unless it be in our own country. Men who do business on borrowed money in England are steadily increasing in number, and, according to Mr. Bagehot, are "driving the old-fashioned trader out of the market," with consequences not pleasant to contemplate, but which we cannot here stop to notice. In the constant borrowing which is thus going on, London is the go-between. Her banking system takes the money which is seeking a use, and furnishes it to the borrowers who are seeking it. It is by its help that "English capital runs as surely and instantly where it is most wanted, and where there is most to be made of it, as water runs to find its level."

The most striking fact in the banking system of England is its combination of enormous power with almost incredible delicacy. About the beginning of this year, the deposits of banks which publish their accounts, in the following named cities, stood, as quoted by Mr. Bagehot:

| | |
|---|---|
| London | $600,000,000 |
| New York | 200,000,000 |
| Paris | 65,000,000 |
| German Empire | 40,000,000 |

and the unknown deposits—the deposits in banks which do not publish their accounts—are in London much greater than those in any other of these cities.

In discussing the safe guard against unsound banking, the most prominent point made by Mr. Bagehot against the banking system of England is that the reserves of all the banks, not only of London, but of the whole of Great Britain, are concentrated in the Bank of England, and that that institution, instead of recognizing any peculiar responsibilities as attaching to this important fact, loans its deposits and expands its liabilities the same as other banks, thus using the reserves of other banks to do what they consider unsafe to do themselves. Mr. Bagehot advocates what may be called "free banking," viz.: every bank holding its own reserve, and being accountable only to its own customers. He alludes to the National Banking system of the United States as follows:

It may be suggested that I ought to explain why the American system, or some modification, would not or might not be suitable to us. The American law says that each National Bank shall have a fixed proportion of cash to its liabilities (there are two classes of banks and two different proportions, but that is not to the present purpose,) and it ascertains by Inspectors, who inspect at their own times, whether the required amount of cash is in the bank or not. It may be asked, could nothing like this be attempted in England? Could not it, or some modification, help us out of our difficulties? As far as the American banking system is one of many reserves, I have said why I think it is of no use considering whether we should adopt it or not. We cannot adopt it if we would. The one-reserve system is fixed upon us. The only practical imitation of the American system would be to enact that the banking department of the Bank of England should always keep a fixed proportion—say one-third—of its liabilities in reserve. But, as we have seen before, a fixed proportion of the liabilities, even when that proportion is voluntarily chosen by the Directors and not imposed by law, is not the proper standard for a bank reserve. Liabilities may be imminent or distant, and a fixed rule which imposes the same reserve for both, will sometimes err by excess and sometimes by defect. It will waste profits by over-provision against ordinary danger, and yet it may not always save the bank, for this provision is often likely enough to be insufficient against rare and unusual dangers. But bad as this system is when voluntarily chosen, it becomes far worse when legally and compulsorily imposed. In a sensitive state of the English money market, the near approach to the legal limit of reserve would be a sure incentive to panic; if one-third were fixed by law, the moment the banks were close to one-third alarm would begin, and would run like magic. And the fear would be worse, because it would not be unfounded—at least not wholly. If you say that the bank shall always hold one-third of its liabilities as a reserve, you say, in fact, that this one-third shall be useless, for out of it the bank cannot make advances, cannot give extra help, cannot do what we have seen the holders of the ultimate reserve ought to do and must do. There is no help for us in the American system; its very essence and principle are faulty.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this p. m.:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| 5-20s of '62 | 115½ | 115¾ |
| 5-20s of '64 | 117 | 117¼ |
| 5-20s of '65 | 118 | 118¼ |
| 5-20s of '65, Jan. and July | 117¼ | 117½ |
| 5-20s of '67, Jan. and July, ex. int. | 118¼ | 118½ |
| 5-20s of '68, Jan. and July | 117¼ | 117½ |
| 10-40s | 114¼ | 114¾ |
| U. S. 5s (new issue) | 115 | 115¼ |
| Gold (full weight) | 115¼ | 115½ |
| Gold Coupons | 115¼ | 115½ |
| Gold Exchange | .... | 115½ |
| Sterling Exchange | .... | 109½@110½ |
| Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s | 100 | & int. |
| Chicago City 7s | 100 | & int. |
| Cook County 7s | 100 | & int. |
| Illinois County and Township 10s | .... | 95@98 |

## REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Tuesday July 15:

CITY PROPERTY.

Leavitt st, bet Division and Shober sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated July 14; consideration, $700.

Hamilton av, n of Division st, w f, 24 ft, dated June 17; consideration, $700.

McGregor st, bet Stewart av and Buddan st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated June 11; consideration, $1,500.

Lots 15 and 16, in Block 3, of Millard & Decker's e ½ e ½ of n w ¼ Sec 26, 39, 13, dated April 21; consideration, $1,300.

Ridgeville road, bet Keenon and McReynolds sts, w f, Lot 30, dated July 2; consideration, $750.

Lot 54 and s 15 ft of Lot 55 and n 15 ft of Lot 53, in Block 24, Sheffield's Addition, dated April 2; consideration, $1,000.

Edgar st, n of Wabansia av, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated July 14; consideration, $2,200.

The premises No. 149 South Hoyne st, dated June 1; consideration, $5,000.

Lots 28 and 29, in Block 6, in D. S. Lee's Addition, dated July 10; consideration, $2,500.

Burnside st, 98¼ ft n of Thirty-ninth st, e f, 25x104 ft, dated May 13; consideration, $1,200.

Lumber st, s of and near Eighteenth st, w f, undivided ½ of 148¼ ft to river, dated May 1; consideration, $20,000.

Centre av, 139 ft s of Harrison st, e f, 52x134 ft, dated May 22; consideration, $4,160.

West Jackson st, 99 ft e of Loomis st, n f, 26x120 ft, with buildings, dated July 10; consideration, $7,800.

Michigan av, 300 feet s of Eighteenth st, w f, 25x158 ft, dated July 10; consideration, $21,900.

Indiana av, 96 ft n of Thirty-fourth st, w f, 24x123 ft, dated Jan. 29; consideration, $3,000.

May st, 206¼ ft s of Polk st, e f, 24x100 ft, dated July 15; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 5 and 8, of Lots 1 to 29, in w ½ Block 26, Sec 33, 40, 14, dated June 27; consideration, $2,000.

Onondaga st, bet Auburn and Laurel sts, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated July 1; consideration, $8,000.

Fifteen ft of Lot 18, in Stone's Addition, dated March 17; consideration, $1,450.

Lot 20, in Stone's Addition, dated March 17; consideration, $1,300.

Lot 22, in Block 8, of s w ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated June 30; consideration, $1,400.

The premises Nos. 64, 66, and 68 Vincennes av, dated July 1; consideration, $30,000.

Same as the above, dated June 19; consideration, $30,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Sixty-second st, s w cor of Wallace st, n f, 48x124 ft, dated June 20; consideration, $1,500.

Sixty-second st, 48 ft w of Wallace st, n f, 48x124 ft, dated June 20; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 63, in n w ¼ n w ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated March 6; consideration, $325.

Lots 16 and 17, in Block 1, of Tears' Subdivision, in s w ¼ Sec 17, 38, 14, dated July 1; consideration, $750.

Lot 8, in Block 64, in Hopkins' Addition to Hyde Park, dated July 8; consideration, $2,500.

## COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 15.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

| | RECEIPTS. 1873. | 1872. | SHIPMENTS. 1873. | 1872. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 7,870 | 3,658 | 2,560 | 2,235 |
| Wheat, bu | 56,420 | 13,498 | 20,427 | 23,238 |
| Corn, bu | 185,185 | 281,990 | 157,367 | 202,996 |
| Oats, bu | 76,120 | 16,270 | 128,995 | 258,947 |
| Rye, bu | 1,145 | 1,000 | .... | .... |
| Barley, bu | .... | 3,750 | 327 | 862 |
| Grass seed, lbs | 5,300 | .... | 25,200 | .... |
| Broom-corn, lbs | 8,500 | 2,200 | 30,000 | .... |
| Cured meats, lbs | 143,870 | 60,900 | 203,300 | 77,120 |
| Beef, brls | .... | 1 | .... | 80 |
| Pork, brls | .... | 460 | 510 | 5 |
| Lard, lbs | 21,130 | 5,700 | 40,575 | 690 |
| Tallow, lbs | 8,862 | 6,675 | .... | .... |
| Butter, lbs | 148,625 | 27,010 | 36,937 | 16,210 |
| Live hogs, No | 4,483 | 6,403 | 1,908 | 4,955 |
| Cattle, No | 6,674 | 2,211 | 4,664 | 1,213 |
| Sheep, No | 265 | 214 | .... | 200 |
| Hides, lbs | 64,660 | 41,325 | 88,367 | 118,780 |
| Highwines, brls | 10 | 352 | 122 | 150 |
| Wool, lbs | 286,835 | 137,911 | 134,231 | 153,504 |
| Potatoes, bu | 2,414 | 1,472 | 33 | .... |
| Lumber, m feet | 10,203 | 10,297 | 1,436 | 2,235 |
| Shingles, m | 965 | 3,000 | 669 | 1,749 |
| Lath, m | 547 | 718 | 187 | 285 |
| Salt, brls | 8,577 | 6,239 | 1,369 | 2,101 |

Withdrawn from store on yesterday for city consumption: 1,434 bu wheat; 3,038 bu corn; 3,006 bu oats; 856 bu rye; 100 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 124 cars wheat; 348 cars corn; 6,000 bu No. 1 do; 10,200 bu No. 2 do; and 3,000 bu rejected do by canal; 53 cars oats; 2,200 bu No. 2 do, by canal; 2 cars rye. Total (524 cars), 393,000 bu.

The new regulation which provides that all grain receipts must be canceled by the Registrar for shipment before the grain is delivered on such receipts, is exciting a good deal of comment. To show the way in which it works we may quote a case. Receipts were sent yesterday to one of our elevators for 21,400 bu wheat, with the vessel, and were canceled before the loading. The vessel did not hold all the grain, and the canceled receipts for the balance were returned to the shipper. He was in a quandary to-day to know what to do with the canceled receipts. He could not sell them, and, as it may be some months before he will have an order to ship another lot of grain out of that elevator, he may have so much dead weight on his hands for a long time.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were well attended to-day, and grain was moderately active, wheat being firmer, while other cereals tended to a lower range. The shipments of yesterday were comparatively light, and less than the receipts; contrary to the experience of the past week, the record of which shows a diminution in the stocks of all grain in store.

The grocery market was reported fairly active, both in staple and side goods, and exhibited a tolerably firm tone for most articles in the list. Sugars are active and strong at the recent advances, and bid fair to go a notch higher. Coffees also are now moving freely, and have something of an upward inclination. Candles, rice, soaps, and spices comparatively are steady. No new features were noticeable in the dry goods market. Business, though not active, comes quite up to the expectations of the trade, and a good feeling seems to prevail. In the butter and cheese markets there was a moderate amount of trading at former quotations. Fish were in good local and interior demand at generally firm prices. Dried fruits are moving more freely and the market both for foreign and domestic assortments exhibits a rather healthier tone. Prunes have advanced another ¼c, and raisins are nominally 5c per box higher. In the hay, hide, and leather markets there was not a new feature to note, the demand being small at previous prices. Oils were moving to a fair extent at 18c for carbon; 70c for extra lard; 96c@$1.01 for linseed; 65c for bank, and 53@54c for turpentine. No changes were reported in the pig-iron, paints, tobacco, and wood markets.

At the lumber docks the receipts were small and consequently the amount of business transacted was light. At the yards a tolerably fair demand exists at the prices previously quoted. Iron and steel were rather quiet, and horse-shoe and plate iron were lower. Metals were unchanged. Nails met with a fair inquiry and ruled firm at $4.75 rates. Wool meets with a fair and improving demand, and the market is firm, owing to the light supply. Hops, seeds, and broom-corn were quiet and unchanged. Foreign green fruits were in moderate request, but firm, at present quotations. Berries were in fair demand, excepting raspberries, which were in large supply, dull and lower. Apples were abundant. The demand for poultry was only fair, and chiefly for good-sized spring chickens; the supply was larger than yesterday, and prices were a trifle lower. Eggs were also easier.

Highwines were in active demand at the price asked yesterday, which is an advance of ½c since Saturday. New York has taken on a firmer tone recently, and our stocks are light, which makes offerings small. Sales were reported of 300 brls at 90c per gallon.

Lake freights were a little more active, and somewhat firmer, corn being taken to Buffalo at 6c, by steam or sail; wheat to do at 6½c. Through rates were unchanged; corn to New England points being quoted at 23c, via Buffalo, and 25c via Ogdensburgh. A total of ten charters was reported, which will carry out 32,000 bu wheat and 270,000 bu corn.

Provisions were dull and little better than nominal, with no important change to note in prices. Mess pork was 5@10c per brl higher for delivery before September, and 5c lower for that month. Lard was scarcely mentioned, but was generally held 5c per 100 lbs higher for August, though one or two operators thought that sales could scarcely have been made at former prices. Meats were quiet and a shade easier on middles, with little or no distinction between short rib and short clear. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller July, $15.50@15.60; do seller August, $15.60@15.75; do seller September, $15.25@15.30; do seller December, $13.00@13.50; lard, cash or seller July, $8.25@8.35; do seller August, $8.40@8.50; summer do, 7⅝@7¾c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12½c. Dry salted meats quotable at 7⅜@7½c for shoulders; 8⅜@9c for short ribs; and 9c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 7⅝@7⅞c. English meats, 9¼@9⅝c for short ribs; 9⅝c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 8c for shoulders; 9¾c for clear ribs; 10c for short clear; and 13½@15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $25.00@26.00. City tallow, 7½@7⅝c; grease quotable at 5@6½c. Sales were reported of 25 brls mess pork at $15.75; 250 brls do, seller August, on private terms; 500 brls do, seller September, at $15.25; 100 tcs summer lard at 7⅝c; 167 brls sweet pickled hams on private terms.

Flour was in better demand, and quite firm at recent quotations, in sympathy with an advance in wheat here, and a rise of 6d per brl in Liverpool. A few choice lots were taken by the local trade, and several lots of the more common grades for shipment. The receipts were three times as large as the reported shipments. Bran was stronger. Sales were reported of 80 brls winter extras on private terms; 25 brls spring extras at $6.50; 200 brls do (Axtell's) at $6.25; 400 brls do at $6.00; 250 brls do at $5.25; 100 brls do at $5.00; 50 brls do at $4.75; 50 brls do at $4.50; 750 brls do on private terms; 30 brls spring superfines at $4.25; 100 brls do at $3.75; 100 brls do at $3.00; 40 brls unsound do at $2.50. Total, 2,175 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $11.00 on track. The following was the closing range of prices:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fair to choice white winter extras | $ 6.75 | @ 9.00 |
| Red winter extras | 5.75 | @ 7.00 |
| Good to choice spring extras | 6.00 | @ 6.50 |
| Low to medium | 4.50 | @ 6.00 |
| Minnesotas (patent) | 8.00 | @10.50 |
| Good to fancy Minnesota | 6.00 | @ 7.50 |
| Spring superfines | 2.50 | @ 4.50 |
| Rye flour | 4.00 | @ 4.20 |
| Bran | 11.00 | @11.50 |

Wheat was more active, and irregularly higher, the advance being fully 1½c per bu on seller the month, and ½@⅝c on seller August. The Liverpool telegram quoted a material advance in that market, 1@3d per 100 lbs, and New York followed suit with a stronger feeling, while Milwaukee was quoted at $1.23 cash, and $1.20 seller August. These things, with the report of light stocks,—we have now scarcely 300,000 bu No. 2 spring here,—caused a brisk demand from the short interest, many of whom were apprehensive of a squeeze on this month's options. It certainly would not be difficult to corner the market for July, if any one were disposed to do it, and had the wires already laid. It is not known that any operator is in a condition to make the squeeze, but there are a great many shorts out, and these liabilities could easily be concentrated by the parties on the long side. The premium of 4c per bu for cash over August is certainly an inducement to country holders, and it is probable that our receipts will be larger during the next two weeks, whether there be a July corner or not. There was a good demand for cash lots, both from shippers and shorts, but the offerings were light, and the volume of sales was below the average. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, opened at $1.17, advanced to $1.18⅝, receded to $1.17⅞, rose to $1.18⅝, and closed firm at $1.18⅜. Seller August sold at $1.13½@1.14⅝, closing at $1.14⅝. Seller September sold at $1.09¼@1.09⅝, and seller the year at $1.07@1.07⅜. No. 1 spring was dull but strong, closing at $1.27½ for hard. Cash No. 2 spring closed at $1.20½ for hard. No. 3 spring closed at $1.07½, and rejected do at 93c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring (hard) at $1.27½; 400 bu do at $1.25; 8,000 bu No. 2 spring (hard, N. W.) at $1.20½; 10,400 bu do at $1.19; 2,000 bu do at $1.18½; 15,000 bu regular at $1.18⅝; 25,200 bu do at $1.18¼; 26,600 bu do at $1.18⅝; 44,800 bu do at $1.18¼; 36,400 bu do at $1.18; 2,800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.07½; 1,600 bu do at $1.07¼; 9,200 bu do at $1.07; 400 bu do at $1.06½; 800 bu rejected spring at 93c; 1,600 bu do at 92½c; 4,800 bu do at 92c; 2,000 bu do at 91½c; 800 bu no grade at 52c. Total, 193,200 bu.

Corn was moderately active, and decidedly firmer, though averaging ⅛@¼c lower than yesterday. New York was reported firmer, and sympathy with wheat helped to bring out a fair demand, though it was chiefly of the speculative order, and from the short interest. Shippers took hold of cash corn but sparingly till near the close, and then bought freely of all the offerings. The cooler weather gave greater confidence in condition, especially as we have now but about 2,800,000 bu of No. 2 in store. That, however, is too much to be taken care of, especially with such muggy weather as was experienced this afternoon, and it was thought by some, later in the day, to be far from certain that we have got through with posting for this season. Seller August was the leading deal. The option opened at 37⅝c, declined to 37⅛c, and advanced to 37⅜c at the close. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 35@35⅝c, and seller September at 39@39⅜c, both closing at the outside. New receipts closed firm at 36⅝c, and rejected at 33⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 12,800 bu No. 2 fresh at 36⅝c; 27,600 bu do at 36⅛c; 25,000 bu regular at 35⅝c; 30,000 bu do at 35⅝c; 62,800 bu do at 35⅛c; 37,000 bu do at 35¼c; 10,000 bu do at 35c; 12,000 bu do at 37c, afloat; 41,000 bu No. 2 at 37½c free on board; 8,000 bu rejected, at 33⅛c; 24,000 bu do at 33⅛c; 3,200 bu do, at 33c; 8,400 bu do, at 32⅝c; 400 bu no grade, at 30c on track; 400 bu do, at 27c in store; 6,000 bu No. 1, at 38⅛c afloat; 12,000 bu rejected, at 34⅛c afloat. Total, 330,200 bu.

Oats were moderately active, but averaged ¼c lower, in sympathy with an easier feeling reported from New York; the greatest weakness being in options for delivery after this month. There seemed to be a bear movement, August being offered quite freely for the purpose of reducing the price of cash lots, which were wanted for shipment and to fill shorts, with little or no discrimination in favor of fresh receipts. Cash or seller the month opened at 28½c, declined to 28¼c, and closed firm at 28½c. Seller August sold at 27½@27⅝c, closing at 27⅝c. Seller September sold at 27c, and seller the year at 26½@26⅝c. Cash sales were reported of 31,800 bu at 28½c; 6,800 bu at 28¼c; 1,800 bu rejected at 26c; 4,200 bu do at 25⅝c; 3,600 bu do at 25½c. Total 48,200 bu.

Rye was dull, and again 1c lower, having declined 4c per bu in as many days, with no demand at the reduction. Sales were limited to 400 bu No. 2 at 56c; 400 bu by sample at 58½c; and 800 bu do at 58c. Total, 1,600 bu. Rejected was nominal at 51c.

Barley was quiet, but firm. There was no demand for the old barley now in store, which is quotable at about 60@61c for No. 2; 47@50c for No. 3, and 30@35c for rejected. There is a fair speculative inquiry for new No. 2, to be delivered next month, and 2,000 bu sold at 65c, with round lots nominally firm at the same price.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 15.—Wheat, spot, strong; California to Club, 11s 8d to 12s 6d. Western spring, Nos. 2 and 1, 11s 3d@11s 9d. Corn—Spot quiet; 27s 3d. Floating cargoes of wheat, the turn dearer. Floating cargoes of corn in fair demand. Weather in England showery.

GRAIN IN STORE.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store, in this city, on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

| WHEAT. | July 12, 1873. | July 5, 1873. | July 13, 1872. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 2 red | 370 | 370 | .... |
| Rejected winter | 279 | 279 | .... |
| No. 1 spring | 16,387 | 14,701 | 179,252 |
| No. 2 spring | 283,140 | 373,807 | 804,122 |
| No. 3 spring | 98,194 | 155,332 | 54,738 |
| No. 1 hard spring | 46,473 | 62,291 | 1,006 |
| No. 2 hard spring | 14,982 | 40,473 | .... |
| Rejected spring | 45,822 | 74,153 | 19,253 |
| No grade spring | 1,286 | 2,311 | .... |
| Total | 506,933 | 723,717 | 1,058,371 |
| CORN. | | | |
| Yellow | 12,781 | 13,643 | 49,693 |
| No. 1 | 64,566 | 63,961 | 170,129 |
| No. 2 | 2,773,480 | 3,233,231 | 3,408,017 |
| Rejected | 202,205 | 339,558 | 275,958 |
| No 2 kiln dried | 3,533 | 3,533 | .... |
| No grade | .... | .... | 852 |
| New No. 2 | 8,380 | 12,021 | .... |
| Total | 3,064,945 | 3,666,347 | 3,904,649 |
| OATS. | | | |
| No. 1 | 3,053 | 3,053 | 17,645 |
| No. 2 | 741,853 | 953,537 | 1,466,567 |
| Rejected | 89,448 | 92,785 | 80,799 |
| No grade | 10,373 | 3,723 | .... |
| Total | 844,727 | 1,053,098 | 1,565,011 |
| RYE. | | | |
| No. 1 | 4,197 | 4,197 | 14,896 |
| No. 2 | 70,377 | 86,648 | 40,624 |
| Rejected | 2,648 | 2,844 | 1,569 |
| No grade | .... | .... | .... |
| Total | 77,222 | 93,689 | 57,089 |
| BARLEY. | | | |
| No. 2 | 33,873 | 38,733 | 81,768 |
| No. 3 | 2,879 | 4,700 | 20,952 |
| Rejected | 3,081 | 4,727 | 8,853 |
| Total | 40,571 | 49,160 | 111,573 |

Total, 4,534,398 bu. This is a decrease during last week of 216,734 bu wheat; 601,402 bu corn; 200,371 bu oats; 16,467 bu rye; 8,589 bu barley. Total decrease, 1,051,613 bu.

PROVISIONS.

The New York *Produce Exchange* briefly gives the following as the foreign exports of provisions from New York, for the week ended July 8, 1873, and the distribution of same:

| To | Pork, brls. | Lard, lbs. | Bacon, lbs. | Cheese, lbs. | Tallow, lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | 250 | 18,900 | 564,486 | 2,743,842 | |
| London | | | | | |
| Glasgow | 100 | 1,109,118 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Havre | | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bremen | | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Antwerp | | [illegible] | | | |
| Stettin | | [illegible] | | | |
| Hamburg | | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Rotterdam | | [illegible] | [illegible] | | [illegible] |
| Konigsberg | | [illegible] | | | |
| Dantzic | | [illegible] | | | |
| West Indies | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | |
| B. N. A. Col. | [illegible] | | [illegible] | | |
| B. Guiana | [illegible] | [illegible] | | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| New Grenada | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | |
| C. America | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | |
| Copenhagen | | | | | [illegible] |
| China | 10 | | | | |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Previous week | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Week June 24 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Week June 17 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Week June 10 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| June 3, '73 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

And butter, 103,134 lbs. Grease, 180,000 lbs.

And from Nov. 1 to July 8, inclusive for four years:

| | 1872-73. | 1871-72. | 1870-71. | 1869-70. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pork, brls | 120,756 | 112,179 | 110,124 | 55,259 |
| Beef, brls, tcs | 77,817 | 71,686 | 129,119 | [illegible] |
| Lard, lbs | 141,156,437 | 127,238,224 | 82,102,427 | 30,402,023 |
| Bacon, lbs | 265,409,445 | 173,036,250 | 94,216,866 | 34,840,447 |
| Butter, lbs | 2,406,155 | 3,426,678 | 3,137,880 | 1,078,221 |
| Cheese, lbs | 32,980,072 | 34,167,214 | 22,282,358 | 23,846,801 |
| Tallow, lbs | 36,171,268 | 42,245,421 | 21,417,075 | 17,479,041 |

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was active and advanced, closing ⅜c higher than on 'Change. No. 2 spring sold at $1.18⅝@1.19½ seller the month, closing at $1.19½, and $1.15@1.15½ seller August, closing at $1.15½. Corn was active, and advanced ⅛c, closing at 36½c seller the month, and sold at 37⅝@37⅞c seller August, closing at the inside; also at 39½@39⅝c seller September. In provisions, sales were reported of 1,000 brls mess pork at $15.70 seller August, and 400 tcs summer lard at 7⅝c cash. Lake freights were quiet.

## CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 15.

ALCOHOL—Was in request and stronger; 94 per cent proof is quotable at $1.80@1.85.

BROOM-CORN—Has been rather quiet. The scarcity of good corn causes a firm feeling to exist in regard to it, which is enhanced by the prospect of light crops here and elsewhere. It is said that the damage to the growing crops in Ohio by floods has been immense. We repeat quotations: No. 1 hurl, 8½@10c; No. 1 stock braid, 6½@7½c; No. 2 do, 5½@6½c; No. 3 do, 4½@5c; inside green, 5@6c; do red tip, 3½@4c; do pale and red, 3@4c.

BEANS—As usual at this season trade is very light, and prices are but little better than nominal, as follows: Navies, $2.50@2.60; prime medium, $2.35@2.40; common to fair beans, $1.25@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There were no new features. The demand continues only fair at former prices. Brick is rather weak, though many dealers refuse to sell common for less than $6.50 per m. Following are the quotations: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ₩ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ₩ brl; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ₩ brl; white sand, ₩ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ₩ bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.00@7.00; sewer brick, $8.00@9.50; Milwaukee pressed, $29.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@21.00; do common, $12.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—The past week has witnessed no important change in the situation of the butter market. Steadily fair activity characterizes the demand, and, liberal as are the receipts, the stocks are kept down to a low point and prices are firmly maintained. For something fancy in neat packages an advance on quotations of 1@2c per lb is readily obtained, 22@23c, and even as high as 25c, having recently been paid, but in round lots it is difficult to obtain over 20c for the best. We repeat our list: Strictly choice yellow, 19@21c; medium to good, 16@17c; inferior to common, 11@14c.

BAGGING—Prices of goods coming under this head range about the same as a week ago, where at the moment they are steady. Grain bags are moving with fair liberality, and are held with confidence. Following are the quotations: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 31½c; Amoskeag, 31½c; Otter Creek, 33c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@21c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 65@67c.

CHEESE—The cheese trade continues quiet, with prices easy. There seems to be no inclination on the part of buyers to anticipate wants, the inquiry being mainly restricted to small lots to meet immediate requirements. Stocks are not large, but are quite sufficient to supply all demands. We quote: New York factory, 10@11c; Ohio factory, 9@10c; Western factory, 9@10c.

COAL—Under this head the changes during the past week have been unimportant. Some improvement in the demand is noted, but trade is still slack, and will no doubt so continue until the upward movement of prices begins. Following are the ruling rates: Lehigh, $10.00; Lackawanna, $9.00; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Indiana Cannel, $9.50; Indiana Block, $8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—This market is without improvement in demand or change in prices. Now and then small orders are received, but the general trade is very light. We repeat: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@20.00; do, bucked, $20.00@25.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $24.00@28.00; do bucked, $30.00@33.00; flour staves, $8.50@10.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Were in fair demand. Borax, blue vitrol, and chloroform were easier. Other articles mentioned were unchanged. Opium is very firm. We quote:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acid, citric, lb | $ 1.55 | @ | 1.60 |
| Acid, oxalic, lb | 33 | @ | 35 |
| Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb | 60 | @ | 65 |
| Ammonia, carb, lb | 25 | @ | 30 |
| Asafoetida, lb | 50 | @ | 55 |
| Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz | 1.50 | @ | 1.55 |
| Beans, Tauqua, lb | 1.35 | @ | 1.40 |
| Borax, ref., lb | 28 | @ | 30 |
| Blue-vitrol, lb | 14 | @ | 16 |
| Bromo-chloralum, pts., doz | | | 4.00 |
| Corrosive sublimate | 1.45 | @ | 1.50 |
| Cream tartar, pure, lb | 45 | @ | 50 |
| Cochineal, Hond., lb | 90 | @ | 1.00 |
| Chloroform, lb | 1.30 | @ | 1.35 |
| Glycerine, 1 lb bulk, lb | 35 | @ | 40 |
| Gum Arabic, picked | 50 | @ | 70 |
| Gum Arabic, sorts | 30 | @ | 40 |
| Gum camphor, lb | 36 | @ | 40 |
| Gum opium, lb | 8.75 | @ | 9.00 |
| Gum shellac, lb | 55 | @ | 60 |
| Glue, white, lb | 45 | @ | 55 |
| Iodine, lb | 9.50 | @ | 10.00 |
| Lye, cone, case | 8.25 | @ | .... |
| Morphia, sulph., oz | 5.75 | @ | 6.00 |
| Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb | 6.00 | @ | 6.50 |
| Oil, castor, gal | 1.40 | @ | 1.75 |
| Oil, lemon, Sanderson's | 6.00 | @ | 6.50 |
| Potassa, chlor., lb | 60 | @ | 65 |
| Potassium, cyan, fused, lb | 85 | @ | .... |
| Potassium, iod., lb | 7.25 | @ | 7.50 |
| Potash, Babbitt's, case | 9.00 | @ | .... |
| Quinine, sulph., oz | 2.75 | @ | 2.80 |
| Red precip., lb | 1.65 | @ | 1.70 |
| Root ipecac, powd., lb | 1.75 | @ | 2.00 |
| Root rhei., E. I., powd., lb | 1.50 | @ | 1.75 |
| Sal epsom, lb | 4½ | @ | 6 |
| Silver, nit., cryst., oz | 1.15 | @ | 1.20 |
| Soap, castile, gen., lb | 12 | @ | 13 |
| Sulphur, lb | 5 | @ | .... |

EGGS—The receipts were larger, and, as a consequence, prices were a shade easier. The demand was only fair. Sales were made at 13@13½c, and candled sold at 14c; the bulk of the sales were made at 13c.

FEATHERS—Have been rather quiet, but are now meeting with more inquiry. The receipts are not large, but ample. We quote: Prime to choice live geese feathers at 70@73c; common to fair geese feathers, 25@60c; chicken, 6@7c.

FISH—Fair activity has characterized the fish trade since our last review, and a firm, healthy tone now pervades the market. Stocks are in better shape than for several weeks past, and dealers seem well pleased with the present state of the trade. Prices range as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.50@11.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; summer-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.50@6.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 33@35c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.00@9.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—There has been some little improvement in the demand for goods in this line, and a somewhat firmer feeling obtains in consequence. Raisins and prunes have advanced at the East, and are a trifle higher here, in sympathy. Apples also are stronger, as there has recently been considerable inquiry for export. Nuts are in fair request at steady prices. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16c; Turkish prunes, 12½@12¾c; raisins, $2.25@2.30; Zante currants, 6½@7c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 16@20c; Michigan do, 6@6½c; Western do, 5@5½c; Southern do, 4@5c; peaches, pared, 18@20c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do, mixed, 4½@5c; blackberries, 8½@8¾c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 20@22c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 9@10c; pecans, 11@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 6@6½c.

GROCERIES—The past week has been a fairly active one in this department, and the general market exhibits a firmer tone than prevailed on the date of our last weekly review. This is especially the case with sugars and coffees, both of which have recently advanced at the East. Refined sugars have met with a large demand, and are ¼c higher. Coffees also are tending upward. Candles, soaps, rice, spices, and syrups are comparatively steady. Below are the quotations:

BI CARB SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 32½@33½c; O. G. Java, 28@28½c; Java, No. 2, 26@26½c; fancy Rio, 24½@24¾c; choice do, 23½@24c; prime Rio, 23½@23¾c; good do, 23@23½c; common do, 22½@22¾c; roasting do, 21@21½c; Singapore, 23½@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@24¾c; do, prime, 24@24½c; Maracaibo, 23½@23¾c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19½@20c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 8¾@9c; Louisiana, 7½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12¾@13¼c; crushed and powdered, 11¾@12c; granulated, 11½@11¾c; A standard, 10¾@11c; do, No. 2, 10½@10¾c; B, 10¼@10½c; extra C, 10¼@10½c; C No. 2, 10¼@10½c; yellow C, 9¾@10c; choice brown, 9¾@10c; prime do, 9½@9¾c; fair do, 9@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9¾@10c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9¼@9¾c; do prime, 9¼@9½c; do, fair, 8¾@9c; common, 7½@7¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@73c; good sugar house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do prime, 73@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 25@26c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¼@6¾c; German mottled, 6¼@6¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, 4¾@4½c; palm, 5@5½c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9¼@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5¼@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—The cool weather of the past week has lessened the demand for lemons and caused a decline. They are firm now, however, at $13.00@14.00 per box, and a few more warm days will probably cause an advance, as the market in New York is still very firm. Oranges are scarce. Cherries were in light supply and firm. Raspberries and strawberries were lower. Other varieties were unchanged. We quote: Lemons, $13.00@14.00 per box. Oranges, $12.00@13.00 per box. New apples, 25@75c per box, or $3.00@4.00 per brl. Strawberries, 18@22c. Raspberries, 12½@14c; red do, 12½@16c. Gooseberries, 10@12½c; $2.00@3.00 per bu. Blackberries, 20@25c; Lawton's, 27@28c. Cherries at $5.00 per bu. Whortleberries, $4.00@4.50 per bu; per box, $1.50@1.75. Currants, $2.00 per bu. Pears, $2.50@4.00 per box; Illinois peaches, $2.50 per box.

HOPS—This market has witnessed no special features for the past few days. Small orders are received from the interior now and then, but this is about the extent of the trading. The market is firm, however, as reports from several hop districts state that the new crop will not be large. We quote Western at 25@45c.

HAY—Remains inactive and weak. The demand is small, and, as for some time past, mainly restricted to supplying the current wants of local consumers, and, under liberal offerings, prices are in buyers' favor. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $13.50@14.50; timothy, loose pressed, $12.00@13.50; prairie pressed, $9.00@10.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $13.00@14.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@11.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—No important change has taken place in the condition of the hide market. There is still an absence of anything resembling activity, and sales are slow at the quoted prices, which are as follows: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 10¼@11c; do heavy, 9¾@10c; part cured, 9¾@10c; green calf, 15@15½c; veal kip, 12½c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 18@19c; long-haired kip, 10½@11c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade is quiet, though rather better than last week. Horse-shoe and plate iron, also English cast plow steel, are quoted lower. Prices for common iron are shaded to some extent in effecting large sales. We now quote:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Iron | 4 | @ 4 2-10 | rates |
| Horse-shoe iron | 5¾ | @ 6 | rates |
| Plate iron, common tank | 6¼ | @ 6¾ | rates |
| Norway iron | 9 | @ 9½c | ₩ lb |
| Norway nail rods | 9½ | @10c | ₩ lb |
| German plow steel | 11 | @12c | ₩ lb |
| English cast plow steel | 11½ | @12c | ₩ lb |
| American tool steel | 17½ | @18c | ₩ lb |
| Chrome tool steel | 18 | @20c | ₩ lb |
| English tool steel | 21½ | @23c | rates |
| English spring steel | 11 | @12½ | rates |

LEATHER—Little or no improvement in the demand is noticeable, and values remain nominally unchanged. Domestic stock is in light supply, and is firm in consequence, while imported leather is weak and unsettled. Below are prices current:

| HEMLOCK. | |
|---|---|
| City harness | $ 39@ 41 |
| Country harness | 36@ 38 |
| Line, city, ₩ lb | 41@ 43 |
| Kip, ₩ lb | 60@ 1.10 |
| Kip, veals | 85@ 1.20 |
| City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft | 28@ 30 |
| City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft | 25@ 27 |
| Country upper | 23@ 26 |
| Collar, ₩ ft | 20@ 23 |
| Calf, city | 1.20@ 1.40 |
| Calf, country | 1.10@ 1.25 |
| Rough upper, standard | 30@ 35 |
| Rough upper, damaged | 27@ 30 |
| Buffalo slaughter sole | 33@ 37 |
| "B. A." sole | 30@ 32 |
| OAK. | |
| Calf | 1.20@ 1.45 |
| Kip | 75@ 1.10 |
| Harness | 40@ 45 |
| French calf, Jodot | 65.00@90.00 |
| French calf, Lemoine | 60.00@80.00 |
| French calf, 24 to 36 lbs | 1.65@ 2.35 |
| French kip, 50 to 100 lbs | 1.00@ 1.60 |

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—A fair trade for this month has been experienced the past week. Prices for nearly all materials are steady, and indications are favorable for an advance in tin before long. We repeat:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.50; do, 12x12, $15.00; do 14x20, $15.50; do, roofing, IC, $14.00; do, 20x28, $28.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6¼c rates; Russia iron, 22c; do No. 1 stained, 21c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 20 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 40c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7¼c; by car load, 7¼c.

NAILS—Were in fair request and firm at present rates. The stocks are not large. We quote: 10@60d, per keg, $4.75 rates; 8d do, $5.00; 6d do, $5.25; 4d do, $5.62½; 3d do, $6.25; 3d do fine, $7.75; 2d do, $8.00; clinch, $7.12½.

NAVAL STORES—Were in moderate demand at the quoted prices: Manilla rope ₩ lb, 17½@18½c; sisal rope, ₩ lb, 15½@16½c; hemp sash cord, ₩ lb, 20@25c; marline, ₩ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ₩ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ₩ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ₩ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, brl, $5.00@6.00.

OILS—While the past week—so far at least as the leading oils are concerned—has been a fairly active one in the department of trade a rather easier feeling prevailed, and it will be noticed that our quotations of lard, linseed, bank, straits, and naphthas are a trifle lower than on the date of our last review. At the present prices the market is steady and comparatively firm. We quote: Carbon, 18c; extra lard oil, 70c; No. 1, 65c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 96c; do boiled, $1.01; whale, 86c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 53@54c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Business continues dull at last week's prices. We repeat our list as follows:

| WHITE LEAD. | |
|---|---|
| Strictly pure | $11.00@11.50 |
| Fancy brands | 9.00@10.50 |
| ZINC. | |
| Genuine Veille Montagne | 14.50 |
| American | 11.50@12.00 |
| COLORS. | |
| Masury's railroad colors | 11.50 |
| Palace car colors, in cans | 9.50@10.50@12.50 |
| Rochelle ochre | 3.50@ 3.75 |
| English Ven. red | 4.00 |
| English orange mineral | 15.50@16.00 |
| Pittsburgh orange mineral | 13.00 |
| English red lead | 12.00 |
| American red lead | 11.00@11.50 |
| English vermilion, per lb | 1.40@ 1.45 |
| Scarlet vermilion | 23.00 |
| Paris white | 3.50@ 4.00 |
| Whiting | 2.00@ 2.50 |
| PUTTY. | |
| In bulk | 3¼@3½c |
| In bladders | 3¾@4 c |

PIG IRON—Prices range the same as on the date of last review, where they are now comparatively steady. Only a light demand exists. We quote: Scotch (according to brand), $58.00@64.00; Tuscarawas, $58.00; Massilon, $58.00; Lake Superior—No. 1, $58.00; do No. 2, $56.00; Chicago stone-coal, $56.00; Missouri stone-coal, $56.00.

POULTRY—The receipts were larger this morning, and, under a moderate local demand, prices were a trifle lower for old chickens; quotable at $4.75@5.00; spring do, $3.00@4.00. Turkeys, 12½c. Small spring chickens are very slow of sale, while those in good size and condition sell readily at the quoted prices. Sales include: 1 coop turkeys at 12½c; 5 coops chickens at $4.75@5.00; 12 coops spring at $3.00@3.75, according to size.

POTATOES—New potatoes are arriving freely, and the market rules weak and unsettled. The demand is fair. Prices are easy at $5.00 for choice in large barrels, and $4.50@4.75 for good to choice in barrels, $1.40@1.50 for do in boxes (1 bu).

SALT—Was in continued good demand, and firm. Following are the rates current: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SEEDS—The seed market has been, generally speaking, quiet. A few orders have been placed, but, as usual at this season, the demand is light. Clover is held firmly, being scarce, and the bulk of the stock is in the hands of a few dealers. Timothy is quotable at $4.00 for prime, and $3.00 bid for do seller August. Hungarian was dull at 65@75c, and millet at 50@55c. Clover, $5.25@5.50. Sales include 20 bags clover at $5.25.

TEAS—A quiet, easy feeling prevails in this market. The demand seems to be confined to supplying immediate consumptive wants. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@95c; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.00; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 40@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Nothing new was noted in this market. A moderate demand exists at the annexed quotations: FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium; 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c. PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c. SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

VEGETABLES—Tomatoes were plenty and lower. Cabbage and onions were rather quiet. We quote: Tomatoes, 65@80c per box; onions, $3.50@4.00; corn, 12½@15c per doz.; turnips, $2.00 per brl; cucumbers, 30@40c per doz.; California, $1.50@3.00 per doz.

WOOD—Is in fair request at steady and firm prices. We quote: Beech, $8.00; maple, $9.00; hickory, $10.00; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

WOOL—As compared with the preceding week, an improvement in the demand is noticed, and, as the receipts continue light, the supply is inadequate, and the market is quite firm. Fine fleece-washed is a trifle higher, being in urgent request and very scarce. Otherwise there has been no essential change in prices.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tub, washed, extra and medium | 45@48c |
| Tub, washed, common to fair | 45@48c |
| Common dingy | 38@43c |
| Fleece, washed, XAXX, light | 40@41c |
| Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy | 35@38c |
| Fleece, washed, medium light | 39@40c |
| Coarse, washed | 35@37c |
| Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition | 25@26c |
| Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium | 25@28c |
| Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy | 25@27c |
| Super, pulled | 35@38c |
| Extra, pulled | 35@38c |

Burry wool 10@15c less.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Following are the rates to the leading Eastern points:

| Chicago to | Fourth class per 100 lbs. | Flour, per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward. | Grain in bulk, per 100 lbs. | Cured meats in bulk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | $ 50 | $1.00 | | |
| New York | 45 | 90 | 45 | 55 |
| Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, and Baltimore | 40 | 80 | 40 | 50 |
| Wilmington, Del. | 40 | 80 | 40 | 50 |
| Washington, D. C. | 40 | 80 | | |
| Alexandria, Va. | 52 | 1.04 | | |
| Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, O., and Bellaire | 30 | 60 | 30 | 35 |
| Wheeling | 35 | 70 | 35 | 40 |
| Cleveland | 25 | 50 | 25 | 27½ |
| New Castle, Pa., Youngstown and Akron, O. | 30 | 60 | 30 | 35 |
| Oil City, Corry, and Franklin | 39 | 78 | 39 | 42½ |
| Norfolk, Va. | 49 | 98 | | |
| Wilmington, N. C., Charleston and Savannah | 65 | 1.30 | | |
| Petersburgh and Richmond | 57 | 1.14 | | |

## CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 15.

The receipts of live-stock since Saturday have been as follows:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 4,483 | 6,674 | 255 |
| Tuesday | 3,402 | 9,661 | 503 |
| Total | 7,885 | 16,335 | 758 |
| Same time last week | 6,292 | 13,147 | 848 |

Shipments were as follows:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 1,908 | 4,654 | .... |

CATTLE—Trading in good to choice shipping beeves was reasonably active at full former prices, but all other descriptions were more or less neglected, and sold lower. The supply of fat cattle suited to the wants of the New York, Albany, and Boston market continues comparatively small, and barely sufficient to satisfy the demand, which is steadily fair; hence, a firm, healthy tone still pervades the market. The majority of to-day's supply consisted of half fattened natives and thin Texas cattle,—the proportion of the latter being noticeably prominent,—while the demand was mainly centered in the upper grades, and, consequently, prices for common and medium stock were unsettled and irregular, ruling a good 25c lower than at the close of last week. Shippers operated at $4.50@4.75 for good to choice Texans and common natives; at $5.00@5.50 for fair to good steers, and at $5.70@6.12½c for choice to extra. The wants of local butchers were supplied at $2.20@4.75, but chiefly at $3.00@4.25. Stockers were but little inquired for, and are nominal at $3.50@4.50. Calves were in large supply, and sold at a decline. We note sales at $2.75@5.25 for thin Texas to choice native calves. Dry cows were almost unsalable, even at ½c decline from last week's prices. The general market closed weak.

QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward | $6.00@6.25 |
| Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,250 to 1,350 lbs | 5.70@5.85 |
| Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs | 5.25@5.40 |
| Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs | 4.75@5.15 |
| Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs | 3.50@4.50 |
| Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs | 3.50@4.50 |
| Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers | 2.75@3.25 |
| Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered | 3.75@4.75 |
| Cattle—Texas, through droves | 2.00@3.50 |

CATTLE SALES.

| No. | | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | Texas cattle | 1,030 | $4.40 |
| 27 | Texas cattle | 583 | 2.20 |
| 50 | Texas cattle | 733 | 2.75 |
| 86 | Texas calves | 156 | 3.00 |
| 18 | Texas cattle | 816 | 2.80 |
| 41 | Texas cattle | 887 | 3.12½ |
| 75 | Texas calves | 170 | 4.25 |
| 16 | choice steers | 1,377 | 5.70 |
| 16 | good steers | 1,328 | 5.50 |
| 73 | fair steers | 1,146 | 5.00 |
| 34 | good steers | 1,255 | 5.50 |
| 16 | good steers | 1,284 | 5.50 |
| 15 | choice steers | 1,326 | 5.80 |
| 82 | medium steers | 1,166 | 5.12½ |
| 22 | Cherokee cows | 898 | 3.25 |
| 14 | calves | 183 | 4.25 |
| 16 | cows | 1,120 | 4.00 |
| 13 | good steers | 1,144 | 5.40 |
| 23 | Texas steers | 667 | 2.50 |
| 42 | Texas steers | 938 | 4.00 |
| 34 | cows | 1,097 | 3.75 |
| 36 | cows | 994 | 4.00 |
| 42 | Texas cattle | 845 | 3.00 |
| 51 | good steers | 1,288 | 5.55 |
| 32 | good steers | 1,289 | 5.50 |
| 18 | choice steers | 1,325 | 5.75 |
| 151 | good steers | 1,198 | 5.35 |
| 105 | extra steers | 1,491 | 6.10 |
| 16 | fair steers | 1,162 | 5.00 |
| 82 | fair steers | 1,166 | 5.12½ |
| 16 | good steers | 1,344 | 5.50 |
| 16 | good steers | 1,295 | 5.60 |
| 96 | Texas steers | 1,249 | 4.62½ |
| 16 | good steers | 1,290 | 5.25 |
| 18 | good steers | 1,144 | 5.40 |
| 32 | good steers | 1,283 | 5.55 |
| 167 | Texas steers | 1,130 | 4.50 |
| 149 | Texas calves | 141 | 2.75 |
| 100 | Texas steers | 856 | 3.12½ |
| 96 | extra steers | 1,430 | 6.12½ |

HOGS—There was fair activity in the hog trade, and, liberal as were the receipts, yesterday's prices were without much difficulty sustained. The weather was cool, and buyers took hold freely at $4.25@4.40 for poor to common; at $4.45@4.50 for medium, and at $4.55@4.75 for good to choice. New York and Boston secured the larger portion, the former paying $4.50@4.75, and the latter $4.25@4.50. A few extra light were taken at $4.80, while culls sold as low as $4.00@4.15, but most of the day's sales were at $4.40@4.65. We note the following:

HOG SALES.

| No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 140 | 215 | $4.70 | 37 | 242 | $4.70 | 47 | 271 | $4.50 |
| 62 | 203 | 4.75 | 47 | 235 | 4.45 | 51 | 267 | 4.50 |
| 47 | 214 | 4.50 | 115 | 141 | 4.60 | 44 | 217 | 4.45 |
| 50 | 232 | 4.75 | 52 | 166 | 4.50 | 36 | 211 | 4.65 |
| 59 | 242 | 4.50 | 52 | 203 | 4.70 | 21 | 310 | 4.45 |
| 141 | 218 | 4.50 | 52 | 199 | 4.50 | 57 | 224 | 4.60 |
| 55 | 201 | 4.65 | 49 | 268 | 4.50 | 37 | 211 | 4.65 |
| 85 | 182 | 4.75 | 39 | 335 | 4.50 | 48 | 270 | 4.55 |
| 74 | 174 | 4.70 | 67 | 181 | 4.70 | 50 | 272 | 4.50 |
| 46 | 287 | 4.50 | 104 | 273 | 4.52½ | 51 | 261 | 4.40 |
| 55 | 212 | 4.70 | 57 | 195 | 4.75 | 58 | 238 | 4.40 |
| 22 | 290 | 4.40 | 85 | 182 | 4.75 | 50 | 268 | 4.35 |
| 49 | 217 | 4.40 | 50 | 232 | 4.75 | 28 | 276 | 4.40 |
| 50 | 230 | 4.40 | 74 | 168 | 4.70 | 122 | 221 | 4.45 |
| 47 | 234 | 4.45 | 58 | 182 | 4.80 | 97 | 266 | 4.45 |
| 64 | 170 | 4.70 | 53 | 236 | 4.50 | 55 | 200 | 4.80 |

SHEEP—Remain quiet and unchanged. The supply was small and all the offerings were picked up at very full prices, or at $3.00@3.50 for poor; at $3.75@4.00 for medium, and at $4.25@4.75 for good to choice.

## CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 15.

Only a moderate amount of trading has been done in domestic dry goods, the inquiry, as in former years at a corresponding period, being mainly restricted to small orders for piece and package lots, just to complete assortments. The movement has, however, been quite as active as jobbers had any reason to expect, and the stocks, which generally speaking are light, are held with confidence. In prices there have been few important changes since our last review, the more notable being a reduction of 1c in denims, and 1c in New York mills and Wamsutta bleached cottons. The carpet trade continues quiet, with prices steady and uniform. Sales on local account show a fair aggregate, but the interior demand, at the moment, is inconsiderable.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* reports the foreign dry goods market as follows:

"The market for imported fabrics has exhibited but little animation, beyond a general preparation for the approaching season's traffic. The receipts of dry goods from abroad, particularly adapted to the fall and winter trade, have thus far been moderate in amount, although the supply will undoubtedly prove to be ample for the requirements of the earliest distributors. Importers are in some cases offering their goods by samples, but the display of new productions, in full assortment, has not yet become general. The indications are looked upon by dealers as favorable to a healthful traffic, and an early activity is by many anticipated. Buyers are already canvassing the market, and holders expect to make liberal sales during the remaining portion of the current month."

QUOTATIONS.

| BROWN COTTONS. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic A, 4-4 | 13½c | Great Falls E, 4-4 | 13 c |
| Atlantic H, 4-4 | 13 | Cabot A, 4-4 | 12½ |
| Atlantic D, 4-4 | 12 | Cabot W, 4-4 | 11½ |
| Atlantic P, 4-4 | 11 | Lawrence, L L, 4-4 | 11 |
| Indian Head, 4-4 | 13½ | Agawam F, 4-4 | 10 |
| Indian Head, 3-4 | 11½ | Shawmut, L L | 11 |
| Stark A, 4-4 | 13 | Swift River | 9½ |
| Nashville, 36 in | 13 | Hosier, 4-4 | 10 |
| Nashville, 30 in | 11 | Utica C | 8½ |
| FINE BROWNS. | | | |
| Nashua E, 40-in | 15 c | Dwight Star, 4-4 | 14 c |
| Nashua R, 36-in | 13½ | Continental C | 13½ |
| Nashua O, 33-in | 12 | Lawrence D | 12 |
| Pepperell E, 40-in | 14 | Newmarket A | 11 |
| Pepperell R, 36-in | 12½ | Massachusetts B B | 11½ |
| Pepperell O, 33-in | 11½ | Massachusetts E | 10½ |
| Pepperell N, 30-in | 10½ | Portsmouth P | 7½ |
| PRINTS. | | | |
| Merrimac W. Pink | 12½c | Garner Fancy | 9½c |
| Merrimac D. Fancy | 11½ | Amoskeag Fancy | 9 |
| Cocheco Fancy | 11½ | Mourning | 11 to 11½ |
| Dunnell Fancy | 11 | Shirting | 9½ to 10½ |
| Richmond Fancy | 11 | Mallory Pink | 11½ |
| American Fancy | 10½ | Mallory Purple | 11½ |
| Sprague Fancy | 11½ | Manchester | 11 |
| Gloucester | 10½ | Wamsutta Fancy | 7½ |
| GINGHAMS. | | | |
| Renfrew | 14 c | Amoskeag | 14 c |
| Lancaster | 14 | Glasgow | 12½ |
| Bates | 14 | Hartford | 12½ |
| CORSET JEANS. | | | |
| Naumkeag satteens | 14½c | Rockport | 12½c |
| Pequot satteens | 13½ | Columbian | 11½ |
| Laconia | 13 | Indian Orchard | 12 |
| CAMBRICS. | | | |
| Garner Flat | 7½c | Slater's Paper | 8½c |
| Washington | 7½ | Manville paper | 8½ |
| High colors, 1 cent extra. | | | |
| BLEACHED COTTONS. | | | |
| Lonsdale cambric | 22 c | Blackstone, AA | 13½ |
| Lyman, do | 21 | Cabot | 14 |
| New York Mills | 19½ | Dwight Star | 15 |
| Wamsutta | 18 | Western Product | |
| Pride of the West | 20 | Harris | |
| Langdon, GB | 19 | Gold Medal | |
| Fruit of the Loom | 16 | Social, L | |
| Lonsdale | 15 | Green H | |
| Androscoggin, L | 16 | | |
| Hill | 15 | Green, G | |
| Auburn, A | 15 | | |
| TICKS. | | | |
| Minnehaha, 4-4 | 35 c | Methuen, AA | |
| Minnehaha, 7-8 | 30 | Willow Brook, No. 1 | |
| Amoskeag, ACA | 29 | Portland, AAA | |
| Amoskeag, A | 23 | York, 32-inch | |
| Amoskeag, B | 20 | York, 30-inch | |
| Amoskeag, C | 18 | Pacific | |
| Amoskeag, D | 16 | Swift River | |
| DENIMS. | | | |
| York Blue | 25 c | Warren, AXA | |
| Amoskeak | 25 | Warren, BB | |
| Columbian | 23 | Warren, CC | |
| Otis, AXA | 22 | Haymaker | |
| Otis, BB | 20 | Boston | |
| Otis, CC | 17 | | |
| STRIPES. | | | |
| Minnehaha, 6-3 | 23½c | Whittenton, A | |
| Amoskeag, 6-3 | 17 | Whittenton, C | |
| Amoskeag, 3-3 | 16 | American, 6-3 | |
| Uncasville, A | 14 | American, 3-3 | |
| CARPET WARP. | | | |
| Standard white | 36½c | Peerless | |
| Rockford, GGG | 35 | Bee Hive, colored | |
| Reaper City | 34 | | |
| CARPETINGS. *Tapestry Brussels.* | | | |
| Bright's | $1.25 | Higgins | $1.[illegible] |
| Crossley's | 1.45 | Roxbury | 1.[illegible] |
| *Three-Ply.* | | | |
| Hartford, extra | $1.52½ | Lowell | $1.[illegible] |
| Hartford, Imp'l | 1.45 | Smiths & Sanfords | 1.[illegible] |
| *Ingrains.* | | | |
| Smith's tapestry | $1.30 | Lowell extra | |
| Hartford extra | 1.10 | Lowell superfine | |
| Hartford med | .95 | Common wool | |
| Belgrade | .85 | Union | |
| *Hemp.* | | | |
| Common plain | 22½@27c | Twilled and ex. pl'n | |
| *Matting.* | | | |
| English cocoa, best | 85c | China matting 4-4 | |
| American common | 55c | China matting 5-4 | |
| American best | 75c | China matting 6-4 | |
| Red and wh. ch'k 4-4 | 35c | Red and wh. ch'k 6-4 | |
| Red and wh. ch'k 5-4 | 40c | | |

TERMS.

Spool thread, grain bags, etc., 30 days, or 1 per cent off 10 days.

Domestics, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, etc., 1 per cent off 30, 2 per cent off 10 days.

Regular department goods, 4 per cent off 60, 5 per cent off 30, 6 per cent off 10 days.

## CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 15.

The following table gives the receipts and shipments of lumber, lath, and shingles for the past week, and the corresponding time one year ago:

| | Receipts. 1873. | 1872. | Shipments. 1873. | 1872. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lumber, m | 27,899 | 29,778 | 16,228 | [illegible] |
| Shingles, m | 10,758 | 15,414 | 6,960 | [illegible] |
| Lath, m | 3,182 | 2,374 | 1,688 | [illegible] |

The wholesale lumber market has been very quiet the past week, yesterday excepted. For the first two or three days quite a number of cargoes were offered, many of them being left over from the last days of the week preceding. They were finally disposed of, and on Friday and Saturday the offerings were limited to 6 or 7 cargoes, while there was a good inquiry for lumber from the local trade. Monday, however, redeemed the week from being one of the dullest of the season. A fleet of about 40 vessels arrived, composed of a good assortment of lumber. The buyers, city especially, took hold with avidity, and the whole fleet was disposed of before 10 o'clock, the market ruling very firm throughout, and an advance was obtained on several cargoes of boards and strips. To-day the receipts were very light, and consequently the market ruled quiet and unchanged. We quote: Fair to choice boards and strips, $11.50@15.25; joists and scantling, $9.00@9.75; common boards, $9.50@10.00; selects, $22.00@30.00; lath, $2.00.

The following sales were reported:

Cargo prop Truesdell, from Depere, 300 m shingles at $3.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Jo Vilas, from Ludington, 153 m ft strips and boards at $14.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Whirlwind, from Ludington, 165 m ft joist and scantling. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.25; Ludington, $2.00; Muskegon, $1.75@1.87½; Oconto, $3.00@3.25; Menominee, $2.25; White Lake, $2.00; Grand Haven, $1.87½@2.00; Pentwater, $2.00.

AT THE YARDS.

The demand was only fair, the quoted prices being as a rule adhered to. Following are the prices current:

| | |
|---|---|
| First clear | $52.00@[illegible] |
| Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch | 45.00@[illegible] |
| Third clear, 1 inch | 38.00@[illegible] |
| Third clear, thick | 43.00@[illegible] |
| Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough | 40.00@[illegible] |
| Clear siding, 1st and 2d together | 22.00@[illegible] |
| Common siding | 19.00@[illegible] |
| Common flooring, dressed, first | 32.00@[illegible] |
| Common flooring, dressed, second | 28.00@[illegible] |
| Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward | 36.00@[illegible] |
| A stock boards | 34.00@[illegible] |
| B stock boards | 27.00@[illegible] |
| C stock boards | 15.00@[illegible] |
| Common boards | 12.00@[illegible] |
| Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under | 12.00@[illegible] |
| Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet | 14.00@[illegible] |
| Pickets, square | 13.00@[illegible] |
| Pickets, flat | 12.00@[illegible] |
| Cedar posts, split | 13.00@[illegible] |
| Cedar posts, round | 17.00@[illegible] |
| Lath | 2.25@[illegible] |
| No. 1 sawed shingles | 1.50@[illegible] |
| A or Star | 3.25@[illegible] |
| Shingles on track | 3.12½@[illegible] |
| No. 1 sawed | 1.25@[illegible] |

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $85.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@25.00; flooring, $65.00@80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@20.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@20.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@[illegible].

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@20.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@[illegible]; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@26.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.[illegible]; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

EDUCATIONAL.

KEMPER HALL,

(Between Chicago and Milwaukee).

The Memorial School for Girls and Young Ladies. A complete establishment. Superior advantages afforded on reasonable terms. The Third Scholastic Year begins on THURSDAY, Sept. 4. Apply for a catalogue to GEORGE M. EVERHART, D. D., Pastor, Kenosha, Wis.

GLENDALE FEMALE COLLEGE.

The twentieth collegiate year of this well-known and established institution will begin Sept. 18. It appeals to its past success, its admirable location, and the recommendation of those who know it best, as its guarantee to the public for the future.

Madame Caroline Rive,

Whose brilliant career commenced with this institution, and whose skill and success need no indorsement from any source, will resume her old position in our Department of Music.

For catalogues and information, address as heretofore, Rev. L. D. POTTER, D. D., Pres., Glendale, Ohio.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.

Established in New York in 1814.

English and French for Young Ladies and Misses. Boarding and day pupils, 1527 and 1529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Pa. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.

MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.

Single or in suites.

With and without Vaults.

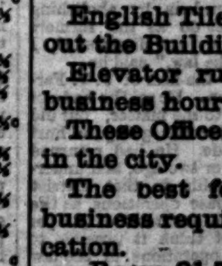
English Tile Floors throughout the Building.

Elevator running during all business hours.

These Offices are not equaled in the city.

The best for all classes of business requiring a central location. W. C. DOW, Room 21 Tribune Building.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

EDUCATIONAL.

...MPER HALL,

(...een Chicago and Milwaukee).

...ALE FEMALE COLLEGE.

...dame Caroline Rive,

...ARAY INSTITUTE.

TO RENT.

...FFICES.

...ery Desirable Offices ... for rent in the Trib...ing. ... in suites. ... without Vaults. ... Tile Floors through...ilding. ... running during all ...ours. ...ices are not equaled ... for all classes of ...quiring a central lo... W. C. DOW, ...1 Tribune Building.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

## ELOPEMENT AND TRAGEDY.

### Mysterious Death of a Devoted Couple at Harmony, Pa.—Is it Suicide or Murder?

*Pittsburgh, Pa. (July 12), Correspondence of the New York Herald.*

A terrible tragedy was enacted yesterday afternoon in the quiet, old-fashioned Dutch village of Harmony, some 25 miles distant from this city, accessible only by stage, and lacking telegraph connection with the outer world. The victims of this murder and suicide were Miss Kate Faulstech, a beautiful girl, aged 17, and John Frazier, a sober, industrious young fellow of about 25 years of age.

Little less than a year ago the parties resided with their respective parents, in adjoining houses, in the centre of Wheeling, W. V. Frazier was sober and was well thought of in the neighborhood, while Kate Faulstech was also of an excellent family and the pet of that household. An acquaintance between the two was struck up, which ripened into mutual affection for each other. The parents of Kate watched the progress of affairs and at a proper time stepped in and forbade Frazer to visit the house any more. The lovers, however, arranged secret meetings, and, at length becoming convinced that the consent of Kate's parents could never be had to their union, the young pair resolved on eloping.

One dark night the girl left her happy home and started for this city with her lover. The mother of the girl, on discovering the absence of her daughter, was convinced in her own mind that she had run away. The telegraph was put in operation, and, according to instructions, the train was stopped and the two elopers captured near Steubenville. They were brought back, and the parents of the girl brought an action against Frazier on the charge of enticing their daughter from her house. They failed to make out a case, owing to the fact that the girl would testify nothing damaging to her lover. Shortly afterward Frazier started to New York, and from there came to this city, where he remained for some time, keeping up a secret correspondence with the object of his soul's affection. In answer to his request they arranged for another elopement. All necessary preparations were made, and arrangements for departure secretly to Wooster, Ohio, were carefully planned at this point.

Frazier met her according to agreement, and from there came to this city, where they lived as man and wife for some weeks. It is not known whether they were married or not; but it is presumed they were, as Frazier wrote to that effect to some friends in Wheeling from this city a few days ago. Yesterday John and Kate arrived there, and put up at Drovers' Home, kept by James Chauncey. Both were well dressed and shown to a room, where they spent the most of the day, and nothing particular was noticed either about their movements or conduct. In the evening the gentleman asked the proprietor where a buggy could be hired. He thought he should like to take a drive, as the country seemed very beautiful. Accordingly a messenger was sent to hire a vehicle, and in due time it was driven to the door of the hotel. Word was sent to the strangers who, of course, were supposed to be man and wife, that the buggy was ready and waiting at the door. The couple, however, did not promptly come down stairs, and the proprietor waited patiently for his guests, thinking, perhaps, that the gentleman might need some instructions as to which road was best to drive along.

While thus waiting he was startled by hearing the report of a pistol from the room. Chauncey instantly ran up stairs, and was horrified to see a pistol shot wound in the young girl's forehead, from which the warm blood was slowly trickling down her ashy pale face.

Kate staggered like a drunken woman and fell helplessly into the terrified landlord's arms. He slowly descended the stairs with his burden, when he was again startled by a second report of a pistol. Half crazed with fright, he dropped the dying girl, and, rushing up stairs, found Frazier lying on the floor, writhing in the agonies of death, his face covered with blood and a bullet hole in his forehead. He was lifted into bed, but made no reply to the questions put to him. Medical assistance was summoned, and the doctors at once commenced to probe for the ball. As the man's injuries were of a most serious nature this work was soon given up. The unfortunate lover lingered till this afternoon, and died. The wounded girl refuses to answer any questions in regard to the shooting, and, being in such a condition, no one has the heart to insist on her giving replies to questions concerning the sad affair. The latest intelligence from Harmony, to-night, state that she is now unconscious, and death may be looked for at any moment. The supposition is that the couple could not withstand the painful opposition and persecutions of the enraged parents, and preferred death rather than submit to another separation. The affair, as may be imagined, created the greatest excitement in the humble village of Harmony.

### The Michigan Indians.

*Lansing Correspondence of the Detroit Free Press.*

The Rev. George T. Betts, of this city, Indian Agent for Michigan, has recently returned from a trip among the Indians in Northern Michigan, during which important business matters were arranged. In 1855 a treaty was made between the Government and the Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan, by which every male Indian of 21 years of age was to have a homestead, heads of families eighty acres and single Indians forty acres, and reservations of land were made for this purpose. There are about 5,000 people of all ages in these tribes at present. In the distribution of patents about 200 Indians were overlooked and were without any land. Patents have since been issued to these Indians, but since 1855 a large number of Indians have become of age, but were not entitled to any lands under the treaty. In June, 1872, Congress passed a law that all of that particular class could select homesteads of forty and eighty acres on those reservations under the homestead laws upon the certificate of the Agent. The recent trip of Mr. Betts has been to receive the selections of these lands. The business was closed and the patents are soon to be issued. An important point is that the balance of these Indian reservations not taken under the treaty, being the property of the Government, will now be returned to market. The entire amount so returned to market is over 100,000 acres, and comprises some very choice farming and timbered lands. They are principally located in Mason, Oceana, Grand Traverse, and Cheboygan Counties, and some of them are valuable for pine.

### The Shah.

The German press seems to have formed conflicting opinions regarding the appearance and disposition of the Shah, so much so that the *Berliner Wespen* has taken the pains to collect all the information given to the public on the subject, and produces a rather bewildering portrait of the Persian monarch in this style:

"The Shah is corpulent, thin, of a noble, thoroughly vulgar mien; tall, very short, and wears a black, remarkably variegated, entirely yellow uniform. His eyes are dim and fiery. He observes acutely, looks on everything with indifference, and wears gold spectacles made of steel. He is almost entirely bald, and a conical cap of cloth constantly covers his luxuriant falling hair. He drinks Madeira and Champagne exclusively, and lets nothing pass his lips but water. Gentle as he is, he took great pleasure in the roaring of the beasts at the Zoological Gardens, and rejoiced with his native cruelty at the bouquets presented him there. He likes nothing but a voluptuous table and the ballet, and came to Europe only in the interest of his people to learn the progress of civilization. Towards ladies he is in general very gallant, severe, tender, and wild. He is 42 years of age, born in 1843, and has been already a quarter of a century on the Persian throne, the ornament of which he has become in this short period of his reign, and on which it has been impossible for him to gain the love of his people."

## MUSICAL.

AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANO-forte, overstrung bass, rich and beautiful tone (made by A. H. Gale & Co., New York), with stool and cover, ... price, $155; would be cheap at $300. ...

CASH CUSTOMERS CAN PURCHASE AN ORGAN at wholesale prices during the month of July. NICHOLSON ORGAN FACTORY, 63 East Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—PIANO STOOLS AND COVERS AT Eastern prices, at PROSSER & CO.'S, 274 State-st.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE—NEW AND SECOND-hand pianos and organs. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PIANO IN EXCHANGE FOR 100x125 feet at Washington Heights. Address S 58, Tribune office.

## STRAYED OR STOLEN.

$100 REWARD—STRAYED OR STOLEN—FOUR bay horses from the farm of John Lynch, Washington Heights, last Sunday, the 13th inst., two bay ones, one with white nose and star in forehead, one with star in forehead, about 7 years or past, two ... with black spot in left ... about 7 or past. ... person or persons who will return or give information of the said horses will be rewarded by JOHN LYNCH, of the said farm, or William Flannigan, 1551 South Halsted-st.

## TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—15 YEARS—25 TO 130 FEET ON Lake-st., half block east of Union Park, on easy terms. J. C. STARR, 56 West Randolph-st.

TO LEASE—WILL GIVE FOUR YEARS' LEASE; ... on business near lot, 80x70, in burnt district, ... LaSalle-st. No agency business. Address ...

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY F. C. VIERLING, REAL ESTATE Agent, Room 18, 126 Dearborn-st., near Madison:

CHOICE RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

Warren-av., 20 ft., near Leavitt-st., south front.
Warren-av., 45 ft., near Oakley-st., south front.
Van Buren-st., 50 ft., near Western-av., south front.
Adams-st., 24, 48, or 72 ft., near Lincoln-st.
Adams-st., 30 ft., near Aberdeen-st.
Ashland-av., 25 ft., near Twelfth-st.
Wabash-av., 50 ft., near Thirty-fifth-st., east front.
Michigan-av., house and lot, near Twenty-fifth-st.
Michigan-av., cottage and lot, near Twenty-fourth-st.
Prairie-av., house and large lot, near Twenty-fourth-st. Is a fine residence, and cheap at $18,000.
Indiana-av., house and 100 foot lot at $40,000, near Eighteenth-st. It is a splendid piece.
Indiana-av., house and lot, near Twenty-sixth-st.
Whiting-st., 50 ft., south front, east of Wells-st.
Burnside-st., houses, cottages, and lots.
Third-av., houses, cottages, and lots; cheap.

FOR SALE—MONROE-ST., NEAR WOOD, 54 FEET, south front; price $6,000, ⅓ cash, balance one, two, and three years. S 76, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, 112 AND 114 Dearborn-st.:
West Harrison-st., four lots, south front, between Clinton and Jefferson-sts.
Hamilton-av., 2-story dwelling and two lots, only $5,500.
Sangamon-st., 50 feet, east front, with two good dwelling houses, near corner Harrison-st., for sale at a great bargain.
Burnside-st., 48 feet, northeast corner Thirty-fifth-st., very cheap.
Blue Island-av., three lots, near Sixteenth-st.

FOR SALE—FINE BUSINESS LOTS ON OGDEN-av., near Twelfth-st. and Western-av.; now is the time to buy, as these lots are selling rapidly. Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 131 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON OGDEN AND WESTERN-avs., Twelfth, Oakley, and Thirteenth-sts., these lots are selling fast and those wishing to buy should call early at CAMPBELL BROS., 131 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN AND ON REASONABLE terms, a fine residence lot on Ellis-av., north of Thirty-seventh-st., being one of the most desirable locations in Chicago. Must be sold. Owner going East. Or would exchange for cheap house and lot near Oakland Station. Address T 53, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—25X125 ON INDIANA-AV., NORTH OF Douglas-place, only $100 per foot, and 25x125 on Prairie-av., at $95 per foot. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—ANY PERSON WANTING A TWO-story and basement dwelling with limestone octagon front in a No. 1 location, for $10,500, worth $14,000, may address E 53, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV.—HOUSE AND LOT. $5,000. Michigan-av., marble-front house and lot. $1,000 down. House on Artesian-av. S. MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ARNOLD, THIRTY-NINTH-sts., and Wentworth-av., $850 to $950 each. No money required down if improved. J. C. STARR, 56 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—TWO-STORY FRAME house and lot, 18¾x125, No. 227 Bushnell-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS INSIDE BOULEVARD IN GOOD location, at $250, on monthly payments without interest. J. W. HEDENBERG, No. 99 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—EGANDALE-AV.—200x167 FEET ON Egandale-av., corner Fifty-third-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO BLOCKS, 10 ACRES, ON THE corner of Ashland-av. and Forty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE — VERY CHEAP, $4,000 — 2-STORY house, barn, and northwest corner lot, near Union Park; must be sold. Call on premises this day, 575 Washington-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Sumner, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, East Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build no money required down, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, on premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON MONTHly payments, new house, 9 rooms, on Taylor-st., near Campbell-av. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—FOR A CASH PAYMENT OF $2,000 I will give the best bargain that has been offered this summer in a brick house and lot on South Side; only $6,000. Address K 81, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS IN THAT BEAUtiful tract of ground just adjoining the southern city limits, known as "Bowen & Smith's Subdivision," fronting on Egan-av. (Thirty-ninth-st.), South Park and Oakwood Boulevards, and on Vincennes-av.

These choice lots will be sold with frontage to suit customers, and on extremely easy terms. For improvement or investment, there is surely nothing south of the city that combines as great present advantages with as bright and certain future prospects. Title unquestionable. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK GROVE LOTS ON 5 years' time at 7 per cent interest. The most attractive property fronting on or in the vicinity of the South Park, being the corners of Indiana, Prairie, Calumet, and South Park-avs. and Fifty-third-st. Those who invest in such property will find that, before the five years have expired, the present value will be increased at least five times. It is property which is beyond contingency. This which I now offer is the very cream of the South Park property. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE AND TWO CORNER lots, 3 blocks from horse cars, $2,300; $200 down, $33 a month. C. W. DEAN, 133 Clark-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—200X170 FEET ON SIXTIETH-ST. AND Wabash-av. The best bargain on the avenues; ⅓ cash, ⅓ 1 year, ⅓ 2 years, ⅓ 3 years at 8 per cent interest. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-CLASS central realty, and would assume an incumbrance of $25,000 to $30,000, the 20-acre block No. 32, southeast corner Thirty-fifth and Wallace-sts., unincumbered, and title direct from Canal Commissioners. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE PROPERTY NEAR lake shore, 120x150 feet, corner of Grand Haven and Astor, surrounded by streets and alleys, and in front of Union Square, for $140 a foot. Q 40, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS. LOT 25X125, on Park-av.; $1,000 cash, $1,000 in trade, $1,000 in one year, $3,500 in two years at 8 per cent. H. THORNTON MERRILL, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—NEW MARBLE-FRONT BUILDING, centrally located, price $40,000, on fair terms. Inquire Room 29, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS—SEVERAL LOTS, 2 cottages, houses and lots, 2 houses on long lease, cheap for a few days. Apply to R. M. PANCHER & CO., 13 Otis Block.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS 50x153 FEET IN CLYBOURN'S Addition to Ravenswood, from $500 to $800 each on easy terms.

This location is unsurpassed for healthfulness, beauty, and accessibility, and no better opportunity exists for the investment of a small amount of money than is here presented.

Excellent school and church privileges, good society, quick, cheap, and frequent communication with the city, and the best kind of building soil are the features which have given this property prominence.

The demand is active and prices must soon advance; title unusually good. Printed abstract, plat and all information furnished upon application to
ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—FINE LARGE LOTS NEAR HUMboldt Park, on high and dry ground, only two blocks from cars, with good water. Several fine houses already built, and other improvements made. If you wish a fine lot for a home or to hold as an investment you cannot do better. Give me a call. Price only $350; terms easy. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF CHOICE SUBURban real estate is advertised in the Evanston Index. Don't buy for homes or investments until you have seen that paper. Address, with stamp, INDEX, Evanston, Cook County, Ill.

FOR SALE—NEAR ENGLEWOOD, 22 5-ACRE blocks in n e ¼ Sec 31, 38, 14, on Sheridan-av. (Seventy-ninth-st.) between depots on Chicago & Great Eastern and Rock Island Railroad. S. L. BROWN, 119 South Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, BETWEEN CAR shops of the C. & N. W. R. R. CO. and Central and Humboldt Parks. Terms easy; monthly payments if desired. Free ride to the premises. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—ARE YOU looking for a choice locality for a house, or a place to invest a few hundred when there is a certainty of a handsome profit? We are selling lots at this beautiful suburb, where we have rich soil, fine large trees, thorough drainage, sewers to the lake, and sidewalks all laid, at enticingly low rates. We also have a large 2-story frame house, with large barn, and lot 50x150, all in complete order, house newly painted, for $3,000. Call and see if we do not convince you that it is the most promising investment in the market. OSBORN & SKILLMANN, 128 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—GROVE PROPERty on Wabash-av., east front, 2 blocks from station, admitted by all to be the handsomest residence property on the South Side, 30 minutes by steam cars, and a choice of 58 daily passenger trains gives business men a good opportunity of reaching home and business at early hours. We defy competition for railroad facilities. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE, HOUSES from 4 to 12 rooms, worth from $1,000 to $10,000, on monthly or yearly payment. The highest lands and best accommodation of trains of any suburb of Chicago. I will show the property any afternoon, and give information from 9 to 1 at 72 and 74 Dearborn-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AT ENGLEWOOD—Cottage 1½-story high, 7 good rooms; lot 37½ feet front, fine location, good neighborhood, a short distance from depot; will take first payment in real estate. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN—A beautiful farm of 73 acres, only ¾ of an hour's ride from Chicago depot; high land, covered with a fine growth of timber; good house, barn, fencing, well &c.; ¼ mile from railroad station. This place is worth $15,000 as an investment, but it can be had for $9,000 if taken this week. There is no acre property about Chicago to compare with it for beauty or cheapness. Title perfect. The improvements alone could not be made for a less sum than $5,000. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE AT WASHINGTON Heights, at Park-av. depot; monthly payments; lot 50 x200, by W. W. WATSON, 202 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SEVERAL BLOCKS and parts of blocks in Irving Park and Montrose, two of the best suburban places about Chicago. Prices very low. J. W. HEDENBERG, 99 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—LOTS IN OUR subdivision, sidewalk to depot, shade trees set out, 20 houses built on adjoining lots; examine this property at our expense before purchasing; 58 daily passenger trains; commutation $45 per year. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT DECIDED BARGAINS—N. E. ¼ OF N. E. ¼ Sec. 11, 38, 13.
50 acres in Sec. 25, 38, 14.
40 acres in Sec. 31, 38, 15.
10 acres on corner Sixty-fourth-st. and Cottage Grove-av.
6 7-10 acres in Jones' Subdivision, Sec. 29, 38, 14.
THOS. A. HILL, 128 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—UNIMPROVED PROPERTY OF VALue; lots in Wilmette a live desirable town; lots in Glencoe near fine improvements. HOVEY, Room 4, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—PLEASANT AND ATTRACTIVE NEW house in Wilmette; price low; terms easy; in all respects an extra good bargain. HOVEY, Room 4, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—FIVE LOTS ON WEST Sixteenth-st., directly north of Lawndale depot, $500 each. Sidewalk to the station. Inquire of C. I. JONES, 125 Clark-st., Rooms 40 and 41.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN HYDE PARK, NORTH OF Seventy-fifth-st., and near the lake shore; price $300. DIXON & MITCHELL, 147 Randolph-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—EGAN-AV. (THIRTY-NINTH-ST.)—Beautiful lots just east of South Park Boulevard, 50x173 feet each to a 20 foot alley. These lots, lying immediately outside of the city limits, possess every advantage for residence purposes. They will be sold at low prices and on very liberal terms. Small cash payments and long time on balance. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD—THE northeast of the southeast corners of South Park and Oakwood Boulevards; the only double Boulevard corners to be had; title perfect. Will be sold cheap if taken at once. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD, BETWEEN South Park Boulevard and Vincennes-av., in lots to suit, at low prices and on easy terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—TO BUILDER OR PARTIES WISHING to build, lots in that beautiful grove on Forty-first-st., between Langley-st. and Grand Boulevard. A fine opportunity to the right party. Call on J. L. McKEEVER, 155 Monroe-st., basement.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN EVANSTON, 33 FT. FRONT by 150 deep, including trees and sidewalks, for $375. Terms, $10 monthly payments, or ¼ cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years. I offer them this week at this price. Come with me free of expense to see this property. ROBERT COMMONS, 142 Lasalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—4 2-STORY HOUSES ON MONTHLY payments, at South Evanston. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—2 FINE LOTS IN ENGLEWOOD, 30x230, in grove, one block from the station, small payment down. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR C. & N. W. CAR-SHOPS, inside city limits; cheap and on easy terms and long time; free ride to premises by cars or carriage. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—1,550 ACRES IN LAKE COUNTY, IND., at Clark and Tolleston Stations; some 3 miles of river front; cut by 3 railroads; lands mostly timbered, at $100 per acre. 210 acres at mouth of Wolf Lake, on Lake Michigan. 560 acres in Jasper County, Ind., about 50 miles from Chicago, at $6 per acre. WM. GARNETT, 153 Monroe-st., Room 2.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT WORTH $10,000 in exchange for vacant lots; cottage house and lot; 2 houses on long leases; will assume some incumbrance. R. M. PANCHER & CO., 13 Otis Block.

WANTED—ANY PERSON HAVING A SMALL house for sale on South Side and wish a cash customer can find same by calling at Brush Factory, 49 Congress-st.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—I HAVE A CUSTOMer for a house and lot between Madison, Van Buren, Loomis and Hoyne-sts., from $4,000 to $6,000; small payments down; balance $75 to $125 per month. T. C. VIERLING, Room 18, 126 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A BUSINESS BLOCK WORTH $100,000 or more, bringing good rental. Address Z 51, Tribune office.

## TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A LARGE, NICELY-FURNISHED front room on Michigan-av.; between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts. Address T 71, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS. APPLY AT ROOM 43 EXchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—FOR SUMMER AND FALL, 6 OR 8 rooms in a well-furnished house, at price to suit tenant; all modern improvements, and everything needed for housekeeping. On Prairie-av. (897), near Sixteenth-st. Or rooms, single, double, and en suite, as desired. Lake view, and cool.

TO RENT—A FLOOR AT 484 BURNSIDE-ST. RENT reasonable.

TO RENT—120 RANDOLPH-ST., CORNER CLARK, rooms to gentlemen or ladies, with references, at moderate prices; all new.

TO RENT—A FRONT PARLOR; ALSO SUITE OF front rooms in a private family. 399 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, at 45 Harmon-court.

TO RENT—3 NICE ROOMS, PANTRY, AND CLOSets, water in kitchen; two doors from Van Buren-st. cars; cheap to small family. 193 South Wood-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite. 161 South Clark-st., between Madison and Monroe, Room 11.

TO RENT—THREE NICE ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping. Water, sink, and closet on same floor. Only $15. R. KENNEDY, 143 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

TO RENT—ONE BED-ROOM, WITH ADJOINING sitting-room, both elegantly furnished, suitable for gentleman and lady or two gentlemen. Also, one front single room, in a fine private house, containing all modern improvements. Terms moderate. Apply at 370 Wabash-av., near Harrison-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, with closet and gas; also, single room; family private; location first-class. Apply at No. 446 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—ONE VERY PLEASANT EAST-FRONT room, with closets, furnished or not; also, one very comfortable room adjoining, so that can accommodate a party of four. Apply at house, 219 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY AND NICELY-FURNISHED room; terms moderate. 313 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—VERY NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS to gentlemen or gentleman and wife; references exchanged; 164 and 166 East Washington-st. Apply at Room 44.

TO RENT—SUITE FURNISHED PARLORS; SUITE unfurnished-parlors; furnished sleeping-rooms; moderate rents. 278 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, FROM $10 TO $15 per month, good and airy, and fitted up in first-class style. Inquire on premises, 644 State-st.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING, Smith-st., one block west of Union Park. Apply at Room 32, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—COOL AND AIRY FRONT PARLOR, $14 per month; use of piano. Two sleeping rooms, $8 per month. 352 Fulton-st., near May.

TO RENT—694 WABASH-AV. FINEST ROOMS, en suite or single. References given and required.

## TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—TWO BRICK DWELLINGS, 12 ROOMS each, new, and with all modern improvements, Nos. 37 and 39 DePuyster-st. Apply at 35 DePuyster-st.

TO RENT—A NEAT, NEW COTTAGE OF 4 ROOMS, in the grove just south of city limits, two blocks from street cars. W. W. WATSON, 202 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—NO. 295 MICHIGAN-AV. Has 17 rooms, with all modern conveniences, and a good barn. For particulars, inquire on the premises, or No. 3 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, 5 ROOMS, 4 BLOCKS north of Union Park; $30. Call at 408 Erie-st., corner Ashland-av.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE ON WASHINGTON-ST., pleasantly located. Inquire of J. H. HULBURD, 184 East Madison-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—NEAR UNION PARK, A CHOICE TENement of 7 rooms, basement, etc.; references required. Inquire at 549 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—A NEW TWO-STORY house, No. 671 West Congress-st., with 9 rooms, pantry, closets, and bath-room. Inquire at DIXON & MICHELS, 147 Randolph-st., or 676 Congress-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS FOR board of lady and child. Inquire at 64 Langley-st.

TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE ON THE WEST Side. A. E. GUILD, Jr., 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BRICK house on Michigan-av., between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts., with or without furniture. Call at 18 Market-st.

TO RENT — FURNISHED HOUSE, 13 ROOMS, South Side, modern improvements. Apply to KIMBALL & CO., 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 738 WEST MADISON-ST., CORner Lincoln, 4 rooms with pantry, closets, and bath-room. Also, 2 single rooms with closets, unfurnished, with use of bath-room. Inquire at store.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, CENTRAL, FURnished complete, Full of boarders. Rent free. Furniture at great bargain. KIMBALL & CO., 126 Dearborn-st.

## TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

### Stores.

TO RENT—THE BRICK STORE 94 EAST KINZIE-st., entrance from Wells-st. depot C. & N. W. R. R. 22 passenger trains daily.

TO RENT—CHEAP, A LARGE BRICK STORE, No. 87 Third-av., suitable for any business or light manufacturing or storage. Also, house of 13 rooms, No. 764 Wabash-av., to responsible tenant. H. LOWY, 182 South Clark-st., Room 5.

### Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS IN PRUSSING'S Building, State-st., north of Harrison. Inquire at 341 State-st.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM IN BASEMENT 155 MONroe-st., corder LaSalle. Call on J. L. McKEEVER.

### Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—A BARN OF 12 STALLS, LARGE CARriage room, and wash-stand, gas, and water. Rear of 468 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THE THREE STORIES OVER HOOley's Theatre, 149 Randolph-st., suitable for a photograph gallery, club rooms, or can be arranged for splendid sleeping-rooms. Apply to R. M. HOOLEY.

## WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE OR part of house on West Side, near street-cars, by a small family. Address, giving location and price, V 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FLOOR OR 2 OR 3 rooms for housekeeping, east of State-st. and north of Twenty-second; state terms. Address T 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A WAREHOUSE, OR A building suitable for storing and shipping grain. Must be on a railroad switch. Address P 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife (no children), a small furnished house in a good location. Owner can board if desired. Address T 51, Tribune office.

## HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A NEW BLACK WALNUT BOOK case, cost $60; will sell for $25. Address E 23, Tribune office.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS ON INSTALLMENTS at lowest cash prices; chamber sets, parlor suits, lounges, mattresses, &c., &c. You will find it for your interest to examine our stock before buying. EMPIRE BEDSTEAD CO., 283 West Madison-st.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD—NEW STYLES—new designs—surpasses all. An elegant piece of furniture, convertible instantly into a luxurious bed, represents, at pleasure, a bookcase, sideboard, dressing-case, wardrobe, or desk. Adapted to parlor, library, dressing-room, office, or store. Prices, $30, $35, $40, $45, $50, $65, $75, $85, $90, $100, $110. Sold on installments. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 283 West Madison-st.

## INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—JOSEPH H. HALLER'S father is dead. He will confer a great favor by writing at once to Mrs. KATE MITCHELL, Worthington, Ohio.

## MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NEARLY NEW 6-HORSE Blandy steam engine, in complete running order, at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., upstairs.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A NEW PORTABLE AGRIcultural boiler and engine, 8x12, on wheels. Apply to JOHN DAVIS & CO., 182 and 185 Michigan-st.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

### West Side.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—LARGE, NICELY-furnished rooms to rent, with board, suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

26 ABERDEEN-ST., NEAR MADISON — ONE large, nicely-furnished room to rent, with first-class board; house has modern improvements.

38 NORTH PEORIA, NORTHWEST CORNER OF Lake-st., a pleasant front room for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with good board.

48 NORTH MAY-ST.—A PLEASANTLY FURNISHed front room on second floor and good board for two gentlemen, at very low rates if taken immediately; quiet neighborhood and convenient to cars.

97 WEST MADISON-ST.—GOOD, COMFORTABLE rooms, with board at $5.50 and $6. Day-board $3.50 per week.

105 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST.—5 OR 6 BOARDERS can be accommodated with comfortable rooms and good board at $5 per week. Furnished rooms, with or without board.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—SEVeral young gents or married couple can have desirable accommodations, where table is first-class, at very moderate terms; rooms, house, and surroundings unusually inviting; only one block from Madison-st. cars.

135 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen and single ladies.

155½ WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to rent by the day or week, with or without board; day board $4.50 per week.

216 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—WELL FURNISHed room and good board for gentleman and wife; also a single room and board for a gentleman; strictly first-class; terms moderate.

279 WARREN-AV.—VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF front rooms, with first-class board, in private family; one block from Madison-st. cars.

342 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE ALCOVE room, newly furnished, for rent, with good board. Terms reasonable. Also board for single gentleman.

376 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM to rent, with board; pleasant neighborhood.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—BOARD IN A PRIvate family, with large room nicely furnished, suitable for gentleman and wife. Also single room.

506 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — PLEASANT room for gentleman and wife; also, pleasant suit unfurnished except carpet; all modern improvements; board and location No 1.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND nice suite of front rooms. Also, one large room, large closet, modern improvements; private family.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST.—ONE ELEGANTLY furnished suite of rooms; also, one large well-furnished room with board. We have bath-room, hot and cold water, all modern conveniences, and fine croquet grounds.

### South Side.

5 PARK ROW—TWO LARGE, PLEASANT, NICELY-furnished, front rooms, with board.

10 SIXTEENTH-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND good board can be had.

18 ELDRIDGE-COURT—FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite, to rent with board.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING HOUSE—First-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—A PLEASANT FRONT SINgle room for gentleman; another large room for gentleman; in a quiet family.

376 STATE ST.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, IN NEW building, with board. Day boarders wanted.

399 MICHIGAN-AV. — A SUITE OF FRONT rooms, also single room, with board; no other boarders.

491 MICHIGAN-AV. — A LARGE FURNISHED room, with board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, on reasonable terms.

508 WABASH-AV. — FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen.

554 WABASH-AV.—CHOICE ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite, with or without board, for families or gentlemen; references exchanged.

867 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD. Day-boarders accommodated.

884 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT—A DESIRABLE suite of front rooms, furnished, with or without board.

887 INDIANA-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a pleasant alcove room, well furnished. Mrs. SIBLEY.

922 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, with board; finished in black walnut; reference required.

1017 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, two very handsome front alcove rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with all modern improvements; also some very nicely-furnished single rooms for gents; also a good barn for horses and carriages.

1070 WABASH-AV.—LARGE, HANDSOMELY furnished front parlor bed room; also one large room; superior table and desirable location; buses pass the door; terms moderate.

1121 SOUTH STATE-ST., NEAR TWENTY-fourth—South Side House; hotel; excellent table, and board at $5 per week; families at reduced rates.

NICE ROOMS AND GOOD BOARD, ON THE LAKE shore, can be had in a small family by addressing C, 75 South Clark-st.

TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., NORTHWEST CORNER Prairie-av.—First-class board, with suite of rooms, in elegantly-furnished house. Lake breezes; no mosquitoes.

### North Side.

42 CASS-ST., NEAR THE LAKE—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms by the day, week, or month, with or without board.

### Hotels.

46 AND 48 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST.—BOARD and room at St. Charles Hotel, $7 per week; best accommodations.

## BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR THREE—GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND daughter—two rooms convenient to business, or will furnish; terms moderate; references exchanged. Carrier No. 24.

BOARD—NEAR EIGHTEENTH-ST., WITH USE of piano; must be reasonable. Address E, care A. G. Hilton, 173 Twenty-second-st.

## TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—ANY ONE WANTING A NEW residence or income paying property for unimproved lots call at once. J. S. WOLFE, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—ACRE PROPERTY, 25 MILES from Chicago, worth $15,000; will assume some encumbrance; lots, acres, improved property, or goods taken in exchange. Also two brick houses on Vincennes-av., at a bargain for cash. Call on J. L. McKEEVER, 155 Monroe-st., basement.

TO EXCHANGE—DRUG STORE FOR IMPROVED property in this city, or Hyde Park store, well located and doing a fine trade. McPHERSON & CO., Druggist Agency, 162 East Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT IN A GOOD locality, for a stock of stoves, tinware, or hardware. Address F 73, Tribune office, with description, if you wish to trade.

TO EXCHANGE—SOME FIRST-CLASS CENTRAL business property for good acre property worth $30,000 to $40,000; must be unincumbered. P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—130 ACRES OF THE CHOICEST and highest land in Cook County, only 8 miles from Chicago, ¼ mile from the finest graveled road out of Chicago; Northern Pacific Railroad surveyed through this property; will be worth $1,000 per acre as soon as the road is located; will exchange for improved city property; price $150 per acre; farm now renting for $1,000 per year; improvements first-class. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 206 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—600 FEET ON WABASH-AV. AND 400 feet on State-st., near Englewood, to exchange for an improved farm or other good property. GILBERT, SUMWALT & CALDWELL, 206 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, A FRUIT farm, 120 acres, 11,000 trees; will pay its cost in two years; incumbrances assumed upon improved property. Price, $14,000. Address Box 18, Cobden, Ill.

WANTED — TO EXCHANGE — $35,000 ILLINOIS farm for suburban property paying some rental. WM. GARNETT, 153 Monroe-st., Room 2.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—AN ILLINOIS FARM of 160 acres, all under cultivation, for unimproved Chicago property. J. W. HEDENBERG, 99 East Madison-st., Room 4.

## INSTRUCTION.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY, AT AUBURNdale, Mass., 10 miles from Boston, on Boston & Albany R. R. Advantages: Location and appointments unsurpassed. Tried teachers in every department. Students fitted for Boston University. Four years Classical course in the Seminary. Special advantages for music, modern languages, and painting from nature. Aims: Thorough culture—true womanhood. Next year begins Sept. 25, 1873. Address CHARLES W. CUSHING.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LAdies, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. Spear, Principal.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EASTERN TEACHer of two years' successful experience as Principal of a Grammar School in Manchester, N. H., a like position in the West. From a Massachusetts Normal School. Reference, present position. Address A. A. BENNETT, Manchester, N. H.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED; COMPLETED accounts examined and adjusted; posting, &c., promptly attended to. Address D 24, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND MIScellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 584 State-st.

NOTICE—THE FIRE IN OUR STORE, 552 AND 554 State-st., last night, does not interfere with our business. We take orders, and deliver all orders, the same as before. J. SNOWELL & BRO.

WANTED—FAMILY WASHING TO DO AT HOME, near south city limits. Address No. 988 Butterfield-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—ONE OR TWO PASsage tickets to England. Address D 23, Tribune office.

## SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

ONE OF THE $68 GROVER & BAKER FAMILY sewing-machines, lock-stitch, in perfect order, for sale; price, $25. 7 Eighteenth-st.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments and rented. Office open evenings.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINES, THE new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE GOOD NEW MILCH COW, KIND, gentle, and easy to milk. Can be seen at 48 St. John's place. O. P. BAKER, 465 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE — CHEAP — A FIRST-CLASS NEW milch cow, at No. 192 North Wells-st.

FOR SALE—MORTGAGE SALE OF DRUG STORE, stock, fixtures, &c., No. 438 West Madison-st., corner Throop, at 9 o'clock a. m. sharp, Thursday, July 17.

## BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED—TO PLASTERERS—$500 WORTH OF plastering; half cash, balance a choice suburban residence lot. Address Z 48, Tribune office.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

AND WE CAN SELL HORSES, CAN SELL MULES, can sell jackasses, or anything in the shape of a horse; and why? Because we sell just for what they are; have the demand, and everybody knows it. At the Sale Stables of BRADLEY & WILLS, of horses, carriages, and harness, 261 State-st.

A STOCK OF GROCERIES FOR SALE, WITH FIXtures, horse, wagon, and harness; also lease for one year with privilege of three; stock nearly new; one of the best locations on West Madison-st., doing a cash business. Address U 96, Tribune office.

A FINE PICTURE STORE, WELL-ESTABLISHED, and with a first-class photograph attached, for sale very cheap for cash. Address T 45, Tribune office.

A BUREAU, LOOKING-GLASS FRAME, AND furniture factory, with machinery complete, for sale; also patent oval-moulding machine. Address S 2, Tribune office.

A HARDWARE BUSINESS IN A GOOD LOCALIty for sale; low rent and desirable stock. Address S 78, Tribune office.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED CIGAR AND TOBACCO business for sale; trade confined principally to the city. A first-class chance for anyone wishing to engage in this business; no bonus, and terms reasonable. Address P 96, Tribune office.

A GROCERY STORE FOR SALE WITH 5 YEARS' lease; a good location. 530 South Jefferson-st.

A LODGING HOUSE IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR sale. A fine central location, containing 140 rooms, with a well-established business. For further information and particulars address C. G. MOXLEY, Real Estate, No. 338 Montgomery-st., San Francisco, Cal.

A FRUIT AND CANDY STAND FOR SALE cheap, on the corner of Clinton and Randolph-sts.

AN INTEREST IN AN ESTABLISHED BOTTLING business for sale, only $2,500 cash needed, paying well; a man acquainted in the West who can sell goods on the line of the road preferred. Address D 69, Tribune office.

BUSINESS OPENINGS, MERCANTILE MANUfacturing, &c., on hand, requiring $250 to $10,000; some really fine chances. KIMBALL & CO., 126 Dearborn-st.

BILLIARD HALL, FOUR TABLES, HANDSOMELY furnished; rent cheap, and doing a good business. Price, $1,600. Wanted, a large show-lamp. Apply for three days to SIMON J. FORHAN, Clifton House, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE, BINDERY, and blank book manufactory, for sale, complete, with steam power. Both the printing office and bindery are first-class, and doing a large, profitable, steady, and permanent business. Will be sold together or separately, at a very low figure. Apply to H. S. HILL, Peoria, Ill. Refer to Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago, Ill.

BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY, AND CIGAR-STAND for sale: central location; living rooms in rear; doing good business. Address Q 25, Tribune office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, ON THE PRINCIPAL street of Chicago, and country druggists wishing to buy or sell, or drug clerks looking for situations, call on McPHERSON & CO., Druggists Agency, 162 Washington.

FOR A YOUNG MAN WITH $3,500 TO $4,000, A well established business in Elgin; will pay $2,500 a year. None but cash customers wanted. Address P. O. Box 862, Elgin, Ill.

FORTUNE—WE WILL GUARANTEE A COMfortable fortune to a business man who will invest $5,000 in a legitimate business. STONE & SKINNER, 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

FIRST-CLASS MANUFACTURING BUSINESS. Boilvin & Co. have a half share to dispose of in one of the most profitable businesses in this city; the actual cash profit of which is about $40 a week; a man with $800 cash can purchase the balance on trade. Sole cause of selling is the party obliged to go East; will take $1,200 cash; this will bear investigation. BOILVIN & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE, DOING A GOOD cash business; will sell for half value. Inquire at 127½ West Madison-st.

MARKET FOR SALE—DOING $700 to $800 WORTH a week—worth looking after—on South Side; $1,500 will buy and run half interest; poor health, reason for selling. Address MARKET, care Carrier 46.

MORTGAGE SALE OF DRUG STORE, STOCK, fixtures, &c., No. 438 West Madison-st., corner of Throop, at 9 o'clock a. m. sharp, Thursday, July 17.

ONE OF THE LARGEST LAGER BEER SALOONS on the South Side, in the very best location, for sale. Receipts, $100 to $125 a day; price, $2,500 cash. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. NOCKIN & REICHARD, 75 South Dearborn-st.

ONE-THIRD OR WHOLE OF NEW PLANINGmill, horses, wagons, box-shop, railroad track, &c., for sale, doing a splendid business; party with from $10,000 to $20,000 can realize from 30 to 40 per cent on investment. Address D, Box 18, Tribune office.

ON ACCOUNT OF ILL HEALTH—FOR SALE, THE whole or part interest in a first-class business; best location in the city; goods imported, staple and fancy. Call or address J, 361 North Clark-st.

PACKING-HOUSE AND MARKET FOR RENT. Stock and fixtures for sale cheap. Apply on premises, 282 and 284 Milwaukee-av.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—IN ORDER THAT I may devote more time to banking, I offer for sale or rent my present place of business, consisting of store 24x56, two stories high, good dwelling adjoining, with splendid cellar under the whole; wareroom barn, outbuildings, garden, etc. The oldest and best corner in town, doing a good cash business, in a live town surrounded by a good farming community. To a live man who means and understands business, I can offer a good bargain and on reasonable terms. S. D. ALFRED, JR., Cambridge, Ill.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF RESTAURANT, CONfectionery, and fruit-stand for sale very cheap; must sell on account of ill health. Apply to-day at No. 3 East Kinzie-st., near the bridge.

SALOON, GOOD LOCATION, FOR SALE, GOOD reason given for selling. Apply to SWAIN, BARNARD & CO., 43 and 45 State-st.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A RESTAURANT, confectionery, and ice cream for sale; half or whole. Apply immediately at 210 Milwaukee-av.

SALOON AND BOARDING-HOUSE WITH TWENty-two beds and new license, for sale; business pays. Reason for selling, death. Inquire at 40 East Kinzie-st.

ICE CREAM AND CONFECTIONERY STORE FOR sale; must be sold this week. If you want a bargain, call at 466½ Wabash-av.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-CLASS corner saloon on South Side for sale. Apply to M. H. KELLY, 322 State-st., or 207 and 209 Van Buren-st., basement.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH $2,000 TO LOAN on mortgage security and take an interest in a highly respectable and lucrative business, with a position as bookkeeper. H. KING, Room 24, Anderson's Hotel, between 11 and 12 a. m. and 2 to 3 p. m.

WE WANT PARTIES TO CALL AND INVESTIgate some first-class chances to make money, with small or large capital. 70 East Madison-st., Room 6, CHEESEMAN & CO.

$500 WILL BUY THIRD INTEREST IN A PUBlication, the only one of the kind in the United States. A sure fortune and a good investment. For further particulars address E 36, Tribune office.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A BAY BOB-TAIL HORSE, CAN TROT IN 2:45, for sale cheap, or exchange for anything that don't eat, at 193 LaSalle-st.

BUGGIES AND WAGONS OF ALL KINDS PAINTed, striped, and lettered in barn of owner at $5 to $10, half the usual price, and at short notice. 56 Miller-st.

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BAROUCHES, phaetons, top and open buggies, a large variety of first-class work, just received, at 27 and 29 South Clinton-st. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS cheap, or will trade for lumber. Apply at 579 West Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO NEW BUSIness buggies, one second-hand, and a light road wagon cheap for cash, or will exchange for hard wood lumber, coal, or woodwork warranted to be sound, at No. 233 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—ONE STRONG HORSE, TWO SETS OF harness, and two lumber wagons all in good order; cheap, at 461 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GOOD DRAFT HORSES and one or two good drivers, go in 3 minutes; also one good top buggy will be sold cheap, at A. EATON'S Sale Stables, 55 and 57 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—A HORSE AND OPEN BUGGY, cheap. Horse stylish, sound, kind, and steps well. Apply at Room 11, No. 90 East Washington-st.

HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS, ALL COMplete and in capital order, only $300; the horse alone is worth the money. Address JOHN HAFFY, 827 State-st., near Sixteenth.

HARNESS, TWO SETS FINE DOUBLE HARNESS, nearly new. HOWELL, 534 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY WHO THORoughly understands the care of horses, harness, buggies, &c. Address S 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE AND BUGGY IN EXchange for Washington Heights lots at less than their cash value. Address S 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD TOP BUGGY AND HARNESS in exchange for a large roan family horse. R. M. PANCHER & CO., 13 Otis Block.

WANTED—THIRTY BRICK TEAMS AT GARD'S steam brickyard on Ashland-av., south of Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—SOME HEAVY TEAMS, WAGONS, and horses for railway work; also a good horse, buggy, and harness; will pay part cash and balance in lots. BOILVIN & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BUGGY AND HARness that has been but little used. Address, with price, Z 20, Tribune office.

## LOST AND FOUND.

CAME IN TO MY PREMISES, TWO MARES, ONE bay and one iron-gray. Owner can have them by proving property and paying expenses. ADAM COPE, in the rear of 47 and 49 Twenty-sixth-st.

FOUND—A STONE JACK, ON FIFTH-AV. OWNER can have by calling at 484 Fifth-av. and paying charges. ELI ENGLAND.

LOST — ON WEST ADAMS-ST., WEDNESDAY, July 9, a lace-edged handkerchief, owner's name written on it. Finder please leave at Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, corner Market and Madison-sts. Suitable reward.

LOST—ON THE 3D OF JULY, A LADY'S POCKET diary, of value only to the owner. Return to 51 LaSalle-st., Room 1, and receive reward.

LOST—A NOTE, DATED JAN. 15, PAYABLE JULY 15 to J. H. DAVLIN. Apply at 235 Blue Island-av., and a reward will be given.

TAKEN UP—A MARE. THE OWNER CAN HAVE the same by proving property and paying charges. Apply at 93 Clark-st., basement.

$5 REWARD—STRAYED OR STOLEN—A SMALL black and tan pup (dog) from premises. Any one returning same will receive above reward and no questions asked. T. W. ANDERSON, 225 Michigan-av.

## AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 TO $12 A DAY CAN BE made by either sex with our goods. Some make as high as $20 to $30. We can show any one how to make money that wants to know. Only a small capital to start with necessary. Samples to country free. Call or send for papers. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—IF YOU WANT A GOOD thing to travel on anywhere, call in forenoon or at 6 o'clock, at 34 South Clinton-st., Room 29.

## CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums, 105 West Madison-st.

MADAME IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEMALE physician and clairvoyant, has no equal in her profession in telling the past, present, and future. Call and be convinced of her wonderful power at her rooms, 191 West Madison-st., Rooms 8 and 9, from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

## DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

### Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN (SINGLE); MUST speak German and English, and acquainted with grocery business. Best of references wanted. To clerk in a grocery store east of here, on L. S. & M. S. Road; place about 3,000 inhabitants. Call at Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 North Wells-st., between 10 and 11 o'clock a. m., Wednesday morning, July 16, 1873.

WANTED—A SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN TO WORK in grocery store, that understands the business, speaks English, and come well recommended from last employers. Apply for two days, at 261 North Market-st.

WANTED—ONE GOOD GROCERY CLERK AT 346 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT BOY ABOUT 14 IN a shoe store; prefer one who lives with parents, and who has had some experience. Address S 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD ONE or two years' experience in the drug business; must speak English and German. EHRMAN, 387 State-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 17 YEARS OF age in an insurance office; must write a good hand, live with his parents, and come well recommended. Salary first year $200. Address, in own handwriting, T 40, Tribune office.

WANTED — A COMPETENT PRESCRIPTION clerk, who speaks English and German, or English and Scandinavian languages. Apply with good references at drug store 369 Division-st., North Side.

WANTED — A YOUNG MAN IN A TEA AND coffee store, one who thoroughly understands the business. Apply 195 Indiana-st.

### Trades.

WANTED—PAINTERS TO TAKE A JOB OF painting and glazing at LOMAX'S manufactory, Charles Place, between Harrison and Van Buren-sts., near Fifth-av.

WANTED—A GOOD PRACTICAL GARDENER and florist, one hour's ride from city. Must be willing to make himself generally useful. (Single man preferred.) Good references as to character, &c., indispensable. Address E 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSESHOER AND JOB workman can find employment at V. SMITH'S, Wayne, DuPage County, Ill.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS FRAME MAKERS; none but good workmen need apply. FULLAM & CO., Lumber and Twelfth-sts.

WANTED—A PLUMBER, OR A MAN OF THREE or four years' experience at the business, at 1223 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WATCH REPAIRER; Swede or Norwegian preferred. Apply to CONE & STRONG, No. 176 State-st.

WANTED—PAINTING AND PAPER-HANGING done for a good lot and some cash. BOILVIN & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

WANTED — CUTTER COMPETENT TO RULE and bind; come to-day prepared to work. UNION LITH. CO., 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9, Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER AND A GOOD BOY for porter. No. 92 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—TUCK POINTERS. CALL AFTER 6 p. m. at 190 South Morgan-st.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY — A FIRST-CLASS bread baker. One that thoroughly understands the business and is competent to take charge can obtain steady work and good wages. None but a steady man need apply. For further information address, with references, SLATER & ROWLEY, steam bakery, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY — A FIRST-CLASS man cook for a hotel. Address T 55, Tribune office, and say where to be seen.

WANTED—A GOOD MALE COOK (UNMARRIED) to go into the country; good wages and steady employment. Apply, 12 m. to-day, at 53 LaSalle-st. Employment Bureau.

WANTED—CUT-STONE CONTRACTORS, MAsons, plasterers, and carpenters, to figure on plans for store-building. Plans at J. SHEAHAN'S boot and shoe store, 322 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HAND TO RUN new variety moulding or shaping machine. Apply at office SWAN, CLARK & CO., Robey-st., near Blue Island-av.

### Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN. Address Box B 54, Tribune office, stating with whom applicant has lived.

### Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1,000 STATION MEN TO WORK THE whole season, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad; Company work; no contractors; money sure; fair prices paid. Apply at Stevens Point, Wis., to WM. A. HAVEN, Chief Engineer, or at end of track to WM. R. HAVEN, Assistant Chief Engineer.

WANTED—300 RAILROAD MEN; $2 PER DAY. Free fare. 59 West Randolph-st., Room 3.

WANTED—GOOD TUNNEL MEN FOR SPARTA, Wis., $2.20 and $2.40 per day; 50 for gravel trains; 100 for farms and sawmills; no charges in office. ANGEL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD MEN FOR MICHIGAN and Indiana; 20 stone-quarrymen, and 50 saw-mill hands; all free fare; also, 50 farm hands. CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., or 101 South Canal.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS, FREE fare, wages $1.75 per day, for Ohio; 10 farm-hands; at 46 West Randolph-st., Room 1.

WANTED—TWENTY SCANDINAVIANS AND Germans for quarry, city, and railroad work. Wages, $2 per day. Apply at 122 North Wells-st.

WANTED—MAN IN A STORE, 50 RAILROAD men, men for saw-mill, 20 for tunnel, at 275 East Madison-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st. Business legitimate; rare chance for good, active men.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD MEN FOR WISCONsin; wages $2 per day; fare and office fee advanced; 25 sawmill hands. Apply at 97 West Randolph-st., Room 4. SNELL & SPERBECK.

WANTED—GIRLS AT NO. 5 WEST MADISON-ST. Look over our advertisement, "Situations Wanted," then come and see us. MRS. E. A. POTTER.

WANTED—TEN MORE BOARDING BOSSES, 900 laborers, 175 choppers for the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 500 for station work, at 20 to 24 cents per yard; company work; no contractors; no money required; fare and office fees advanced. So hurry up and bring your baggage to 259 East Randolph-st., Lind Block. C. V. SNELL, Agent; W. A. HAVEN, Chief Engineer.

### Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AT ROOM 9, 150 DEARBORN-ST., MEN to earn $50 per week in the country. Farmers preferred. I. S. RICHARDSON & CO.

WANTED—COMMERCIAL AGENT—ANY AGENT who is traveling and selling ladies' furnishing goods, fancy goods, notions, millinery, or small wares of any kind, can double his sales and profits by applying at once to E M C, Room 2, Studio Building, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED SALESMEN TO sell lightning-rods in the city. Call at 241 Newberry-av., between 5 and 7 o'clock to-day. ÆTNA LIGHTNING-ROD COMPANY.

WANTED—FOUR MEN USED TO CANVASSING for advertisements. Call for three days, at 431 Butterfield-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO SELL LIGHT ARticles at a very large profit; $15 to $30 a week easily made on a few shillings to start with. Samples to country free. A. RAY, 25 W. Lake-st.

WANTED—AN A1 SOLICITOR, SALESMAN FOR a new and quick-selling article; splendid chance; also sawmill hands for Wisconsin, stonecutters for city, &c. Apply Room C, 154 Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, SMART ACTIVE BOY TO learn the hardware business, at J. W. D. KELLEY & BROS', 98 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

WANTED—GERMAN BOY, 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD; must live with his parents on the South Side. Call at 10:30 a. m. at Gardner House news stand.

WANTED — MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State, to sell our new button-hole cutter and needle-threading thimble. Agents that wish the goods will save money and time by buying direct of the manufacturers, at 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A GOOD, PRACTICAL MAN WITH A few hundred dollars to handle either one the Eastern or Western States, for the sale of an agricultural implement; rare chance to make big money with small investment. JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A BELL BOY AT BURKE'S EUROpean Hotel.

WANTED—A GOOD HARNESS CLEANER AT Omaha Stables. M. O. WILBUR, 167 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN FOR A LAUNdry. Apply at 43 Hubbard-court.

## WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

### Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO KITCHEN-WORK, AT 173 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family of three. Good wages. No. 356 Sedgwick-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family. Apply at 150 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—AT 14 AND 16 CHARLES PLACE, BEtween Harrison and Van Buren-sts., near Fifth-av., dining-room, laundry and second girls.

WANTED—A COOK FOR A BOARDING-HOUSE; high wages paid to a good hand. 439 South Dearborn-st. (Burnside), near Twenty-ninth.

WANTED—A GIRL FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS OF age to assist in the care of a babe. Apply at 533 Wabash-av. References required. Good wages.

WANTED—AT 235 WALNUT-ST., CORNER OF Hoyne, a capable girl to do general housework in a private family.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply or address 115 East Twelfth-st., corner Third-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for a family of two. Must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at 213 South Morgan-st., Wednesday and Tuesday mornings.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 75 West Adams-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, IN A SMALL PRIvate family, a girl to do general house-work. German preferred. Apply at 73 Thirtieth-st., cor. Myrick-av.

WANTED—GERMAN, SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN girl for general housework in a small family, 244 West Tyler-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL to do general housework, cooking, etc. Inquire at No. 542 West Washington-st.; good wages.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family, at good wages. 311 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—3 GERMAN SERVANT GIRLS IN A respectable family, for housework. Corner Kinzie and Wells-sts, grocery store.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family; no Irish. 556 South Dearborn-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD COLORED girl in a small family, at 169 North Morgan-st. MRS. S. D. MITCHELL.

WANTED—TWO SMART GIRLS; SCANDINAVIAN preferred. Call at 15 South Union-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children. Apply at 565 Washington-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK; also a cook, at 1323 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL AT 634 WEST Monroe-st.

WANTED — A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be neat and willing; a good neighborhood; small family. Call at first house west of Cottage Grove-av., on Forty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. Take Lincoln-av. cars, North Side, to Webster-av. Apply at 399 Orchard-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT BISHOP-COURT Hotel, 511 West Madison-st., a first-class laundress. Also a first-class ironer, and a dining-room girl.

## WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

### Domestics—Continued.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRL for general housework, small family. 83 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—IN AN AMERICAN FAMILY, A GOOD servant girl who can do cooking and laundry work. Inquire at 390 North Dearborn-st.

### Seamstresses.

WANTED—FOUR APPRENTICES TO LEARN first-class dress-making; none but neat sewers need apply. 497 West Madison-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD SHIRT-MAKERS to sew on the Wheeler & Wilson machine; steady work promised, at 81 West Madison-st.

### Laundresses.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO TAKE THE LAUNDRY work for a small family. Apply at No. 164 Calumet-av.

### Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at 80 Milwaukee-av.

### Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG LADY AS CASHIER. Must be willing to travel right off. Address D 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—GIRLS TO WORK ON FEATHERS. Apply at 681 Arnold-st., next door to Twenty-ninth-st., rear building.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

### Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR BY A competent bookkeeper, whose health requires outdoor employment. Best city references given. Address K 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF EXPERIence, to travel for a wholesale dry goods or notion house; has formerly traveled for an Eastern dry goods house in Michigan, and can control a good trade in that locality. Address E 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS BOOKKEEPER, general clerk, or German and English correspondent, by a young German, provided with the best of references. Moderate salary. Address D 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN REcently from England in a drug store; is a good dispenser, testimonials as to character, &c. Address R 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (lately employed in a bank) as clerk or assistant bookkeeper in a real estate office or some good house; first-class references. Address A 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS BOOKkeeper, by Aug. 1; the best of city references. Address D 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS BOOKkeeper; will work for a moderate salary; good references given. Address E 55, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AS CASHIER, BY A GENtleman; also, one by a lady. Good references given. Address E 52, Tribune office.

### Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GARDENER, BY A steady, industrious man, married, or would take a good coachman's situation; thoroughly competent at both, with references. Address G E P, Tribune office.

### Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, HE as No. 1 coachman, she as cook or laundress. Best city references. Address Q 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A Dane of steady and sober habits, with several years' experience in driving in this city. Best of references. Address S 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A young man (German). Has had many years' experience, etc. First-class references. Address B 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO understands his business, as coachman and groom. Apply at 118 Burnside-st.

### Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ATTORNEY, IN A law office. Would buy an interest on favorable terms. Address Z 50, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN and his wife. Both have been accustomed to serve most respectable families in England. The wife has had great experience in doing household duties, and the husband as waiter and clerk in a hotel. Can give first-rate references. Address P 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN HOTEL OR RESTAURant, as clerk, steward, or head waiter. Can furnish the best of references. Address CLERK, Tribune office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

### Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL IN A PRIVATE family. Inquire at 116 Sigel-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by two competent German girls, one as cook or laundress, the other as second girl. Apply at 127 North Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework. References if required. Apply at No. 136 Division-st., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS IN A private family, or private boarding house, one as first-class cook, the other will do chamber or laundry work. First-class city references. Call at 86 Ontario-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls for dining-room and chamber work; wish to work in the same house. Address 651 State-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a boarding-house, restaurant or hotel, city or country. Satisfactory references. Call at 285 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CHAMBERMAID, OR to do second-work. Call at 335 South Clark-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BY TWO SISTERS (Swedes) as cook and second-girl together, in private family or boarding-house. Apply at 1030 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL 15 YEARS OLD to do second-work at small wages, and willing to be taught. Call Wednesday and Thursday, 95 Forquer-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A GIRL 15 YEARS old to do second-work in a private family. References if required. Apply Wednesday or Thursday, 91 Forquer-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work and plain sewing. Has got a Singer machine. Call or address 405 East Erie-st. for two days.

### Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS AND nurse by an American girl. Call Wednesday at 277 South Halsted-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—AS OPERATOR IN FAMIlies. Understands family sewing and dress-making. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, 536 Wabash-av.

### Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY WITHOUT A home to keep house for a widower or single gentleman. Address S 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A PERSON OF EXPERIence wishes a position as companion or housekeeper; good references given. Address O E L, 125 Fifth-av.

### Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF help can find the best of cooks and house girls at 265 East Chicago-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR TWO FIRST-CLASS Canadian girls, together or separately. Do not go without good help. MRS. BALKAM, 325 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good help of all kinds, can be supplied at MRS. THOMPSON'S, 1030 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR 200 OF THE BEST working girls that this city affords. Ladies, call and see us before procuring help elsewhere. MRS. E. A. POTTER.

### Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ENGLISH LADY IS desirous of obtaining a situation as companion to a lady or governess to one or two children; would have no objection to travel. Address T 80, Tribune office.

## FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE IN HAND TO loan for 3 years, on improved city real estate, $5,000, $3,600, $2,500, and $2,000. Money in hand; no delay. No. 7 Hawley Building, southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$500 NOTE, FIRST MORTGAGE, DUE in one year from last April. $1,000 purchase money mortgage due in 5 years, interest at ten per cent payable semi-annually; a liberal commission off by W. W. WATSON, 202 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$27,000 OR LESS FIRST-MORTGAGE notes, due 1, 2, and 3 years, 8 per cent interest. Will make liberal discount. C. W. RIGDON, 146 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON HAND, IN SUMS OF from $2,000 to $5,000. BARKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established, 1854.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN OFfice (late JACOBS & CO.), on diamonds, watches, and other valuables; 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 5.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT; SHORT time; real estate security. A. S. PALMER, JR., 94 Washington-st., Rooms 16 and 17.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN SUMS OF $10,000 OR MORE on city real estate or Illinois farms within 100 miles of Chicago. Good mortgages bought. B. L. PEASE, 98 Clark-st.

WANTED—LOAN OF $6,000, FIRST LIEN ON inside improved real estate, first-class; want to use money at once; will pay good commissions. Address B 75, Tribune office.

$4,000 AND $2,000 TO LOAN FOR 3 YEARS at 10 per cent and commissions. Smaller amounts for short time on good collaterals. W. VAN O'LINDA, 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON COOK COUNTY PROPerty. SHELDON & WATERMAN, Room 9 Nixon's Building.

$7,500 TO LOAN ON BUSINESS PROPERTY for 5 years, with 9 per cent interest. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts.

$10,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,500 AND upwards on farms within 40 miles of Chicago. SNYDER AND LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

## PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WITH OR WITHout experience, with $20,000 or $30,000 in an old and well-established wholesale house in this city; trade active, and a first-class opportunity. Address T 54, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $200 IN A WELL ESTablished business. Will bear investigation. Call this afternoon at 71 South Canal-st., Room 2.

PARTNER WANTED—$10,000 TO $20,000 TO ENgage in an importing business offering unexceptionable advantages, without risk, as insurance covers all contingencies; profits fully 100 per cent per annum on capital; the highest references given. Address S 61, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A BUSINESS THAT will pay the amount invested in one month. Apply at 275 East Madison-st., Room 16, corner of Market-st.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR SIlent, male or female, in a well-established business, thoroughly advertised, and known throughout the Western country; price, $500—$300 cash, balance in monthly installments; this is the best bargain ever offered in Chicago; call and investigate at once. No. 5 West Madison-st., Room 5.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300 CASH IN A genteel established business, paying nearly that amount monthly. 135 South Clark-st., Room 33.

## THE SPORTING WORLD.

### Racing Matinee at Dexter Park this Afternoon.

### The Philadelphia and Boston Clubs Coming to Chicago this Month.

### Racing at Long Branch---Aquatic.

#### THE TURF.

RACING MATINEE AT THE PARK.

There will be two races at Dexter Park this afternoon, commencing promptly at 3 o'clock. The first one will be a catchweight match between the famous mare American Girl and Ripon Boy, the latter being allowed forty pounds. The opinion has been freely expressed around town that it will be nothing but a gate-money affair, but this is hardly probable. Mr. Lovell, the owner of the mare, has a good reputation among turfmen for square dealing, and his driver, Dan Pfeifer, is looked upon as one of the fairest in the country. The same remarks will apply to the owner and driver of Ripon Boy, for aught that is known to the contrary in this city. It is not to be expected that American Girl will show anything like what she has shown, as she is not in the best of condition. Ripon Boy, on the other hand, is very apt to out do himself. It is said that there are $600 depending on the result of the match. The second race will be between Topsy and Hattie, two very promising and fast mares, for $100 a side. If the weather is favorable, there will doubtless be a large attendance.

PERSONAL.

The fact has not been officially announced, but nevertheless it is understood in certain circles, that Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson resigned his position of Secretary to the Dexter Park Club after the first day of the recent meeting. We have not been informed as to the cause of his sudden and rather mysterious withdrawal, but it is probable that he did not feel at ease when he saw how the track was being managed. If he did resign at the time stated, this certainly must have been the cause. It is useless to repeat what THE TRIBUNE has previously said of Mr. Simpson. His honorable character is so well known to the patrons of the turf in Chicago that they need not be told that he would never identify himself with a transaction about which there could be any question. His duties on the track during the recent meeting were arduous, and brought him into no connection whatever with the pool-box. When not engaged in the effort to make a large field of trotting horses score evenly, he was making preparations for the next race, or attending to the outside business of the Club. Perhaps he will hold a more lucrative and more enjoyable post in the new association that is to be organized.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

LONG BRANCH, July 15.—The second meeting of the Monmouth Park Association commenced to-day. The first race, a hurdle-race of two miles, was won by Duffey; Shylock second, and Blind Tom third. Time, 4:01½.

The second race was for a trial purse of $400, all ages; $300 to the first, $75 to the second, and $25 to the third horse; one mile. Five horses started. The race was won by Artist, in 1:46¾; Quits second, and Mart Johnson third, Bacon, Boy Billy, and Buckeye following.

The third race was for the Ocean House stakes, value $1,000, added to the sweepstakes of $50 each, P. P., for colts and fillies foaled in 1870, to carry 95 pounds, fillies and geldings allowed 3 pounds; the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes. One and three-quarter miles. There were thirty-eight entries, and four horses started. The race was won by Doswell's gray filly in 3:12; Tom Bowling second, Galway third, and Withers' bay colt last. There was great excitement when the race was finished. Previous to the start, Tom Bowling sold at five to one against all others in the field.

The fourth race was for a purse of $550, for all ages, $400 to first, $100 to second, and $50 to third horse; mile heats. Five horses started, Valley Brook, Galiters, Jury, Fadladeen, and Warlike. The first heat was won by Valley Brook in 1:46¼. Jury and Fadladeen ran a dead heat for the second place. The second heat was won by Fadladeen in 1:47½, Warlike second, Jerry third. The third heat and the race was won by Fadladeen in 1:54¼, Valley Brook second.

Such was the confidence in Bowling's ability to win the Ocean Hotel stakes that only three pools sold before the race, in each of which Bowling sold for $250 against $50 on the field. He showed considerable temper, and attempted to break away from his trainer before the start. His stable companion, Lucy Jackson, was led before him, and, after some trouble, he got away first, Lizzie Lucas, Minstrel, and Galway following closely. Bowling led about a length to the half-mile pole, when Minstrel passed him and got a length ahead. When they came under the string at the end of the three-quarter mile Bowling again took the lead, and kept it until within about 75 yards of the winning post, when he quitted, and Lizzie Lucas, who had been pressing him closely, dashed past and won the race by a length, Galway third, ten lengths behind Bowling. The most intense excitement prevailed as the horses came on the home stretch, and, when the favorite quitted, the people seemed almost to doubt the evidence of their senses. Not much money was lost on Bowling, as the betters were afraid of him.

#### BASE BALL.

THE PHILADELPHIAS AND BOSTONS COMING.

The announcement that these famous clubs are to play three match games in Chicago during the present month will be a gratifying one to thousands. The Philadelphia Club, as is well known, is composed almost wholly of players who made their reputations under the name of the Chicago White Stocking Club, and their reappearance on the scene of former exciting triumphs will be hailed with delight. The majority of the Boston nine are also favorably remembered here. The games will be played on the Twenty-third street grounds on Wednesday, July 24, Saturday, July 26, and Monday, July 28. Additional particulars will be given toward the close of the week.

ATHLETICS V. BOSTONS.

*Special Dispatch to the New York World.*

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The second championship game between the Athletics, of this city, and the Bostons, of Boston, the present possessors of the whip pennant, attracted between 3,000 and 4,000 people to the former's ground this afternoon. The game was a very exciting and closely contested one, the Bostons scoring only in the fourth inning, in which Barnes was given a base on called balls and as Spalding, Leonard, White, and O'Rourke followed with safe base hits four runs were made, two of which were earned. The Athletics made one run in the fourth inning by the muffing of George Wright, and then tied their opponents' score in the following inning by making three earned runs, Anson, Fisler, Fisher, Sutton, and Clapp leading off with good hits off Harry Wright's pitching. The "Reds" did not make a base hit in the last five innings, only one man getting his base, and that by an error of McGeary's. In the fifth inning three of the Athletics reached their bases by the errors of Barnes, Leonard, and George Wright, yet the winning run was not scored until the last inning, when Fisler and Sutton made good hits, and the former by fast running ran from second base home before Harry Wright could field in the ball hit by Sutton. The Bostons were outbatted and outfielded, the Athletics losing several runs by their poor base running. Murnan's outfielding was a feature of the Athletics' almost faultless play, he making some extraordinary catches. The umpiring of Swandell was very unsatisfactory to the Athletics. The following is a summary of the game:

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 12, 1873.—Second game of the championship series between the Athletics and Bostons:

| Boston. | R | B | P | A | Athletic. | R | B | P | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. Wright, s. s. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | McGeary, s. s. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Barnes, 3 b. | 1 | 0 | 2 | 5 | McBride, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Spalding, p. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | Anson, 1 b. | 1 | 2 | 9 | 1 |
| Leonard 2 b. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | Fisler, 2 b. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| White, c. | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | Fisher, r. f. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| O'Rourke, r. f. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Sutton, 3 b. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Manning, 1 b. | 0 | 1 | 9 | 2 | Clapp, c. | 0 | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| Schaefer, l. f. | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | Murnan, c. f. | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| H. Wright, c. f. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | McMullin, l. f. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Totals | 4 | 6 | 27 | 15 | Totals | 5 | 9 | 27 | 12 |

RUNS SCORED.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —4 |
| Athletic | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | —5 |

First Base by Errors—Athletic, 7; Boston, 1.
Runs Earned—Athletic, 3; Boston, 2.
Umpire—Martin Swandell, of the Resolute Club.
Time of Game—One hour and fifty minutes.

The Dana, Westlake & Covert nine beat the McVicker nine, yesterday afternoon, by a score of 14 to 12.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Base ball—Bostons, 4; Mutuals, 13.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 15.—Base Ball—Harvard freshmen, 21; Brown freshmen, 14.

#### AQUATIC.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DETROIT, July 15.—An international regatta of sailboats and pleasure yachts, owned along the river, will take place to-morrow at Gross Island. There are twelve entries.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 15.—The five-mile single-scull race between John Biglin and Ellis Ward, for $500 a side, came off this afternoon, on the Connecticut River, below this city. At the start, Ward took the lead, pulling 40 strokes to the minute, Biglin pulling 38, and evidently rowing well within himself, while Ward was putting forth all his strength. The latter speedily gained two lengths, and took Biglin's water. In this position they passed the Dartmouth quarter, half a mile down the course, and kept on until nearly opposite the two mile flag, when Ward suddenly fell forward in the boat, dropped his oars and was unable to proceed. He was taken from the boat and carried to the Amherst quarters, where he soon revived sufficiently to explain that he was seized with vertigo. Dr. Dorman, of Thompsonville, now engaged to attend him, gave the opinion that the vertigo was caused by a slight congestion of the lungs brought on by over exertion, while suffering from cold. At a late hour this evening Ward was quite comfortable, though still weak.

## NEW YORK.

### The Pacific Mail Steamship Co.—Murderous Blow—Arrival of 1,000 Mormons—City Finances—Editorial Excursionists.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, July 15.—Two deaths from yellow are reported on the City of Merida to-day.

Much indignation exists over the absurdly short sentence imposed upon James Jackson, who murdered his white mistress Caroline Gibson so brutally a short time ago, and then cut his own throat. The Grand Jury it seems indicted him for manslaughter in the first degree. This prevented the District-Attorney from offering any evidence of intention and premeditation, and he thought it best to accept the prisoner's plea of manslaughter in the fourth degree. The prisoner's counsel begged earnestly for a merciful sentence, with such effect that Judge Sutherland gave him only two years.

*[To the Associated Press.]*

NEW YORK July 15.—The Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have authorized a settlement with the Union Pacific Railroad, and that the steamship Montana be sold for $60,000; also, that some of the steamers plying between New York and Aspinwall shall be sold. These steamers will probably bring about $30,000 each. It was also authorized to borrow $700,000 on the Company's real estate in San Francisco, to meet immediate wants. The following are the debts of the Company, which will have to be met immediately; $120,000 for city taxes in New York; $60,000 for engines building in Scotland, and $650,000 to M. Roche for steamers now constructing. The company also require about $600,000 to put the company's steamers into a seaworthy condition.

Peter Wilson, brother of Police Capt. Wilson, had a talk with Patrick Cassells, at No. 241 Delaney street, last evening, and called him "a liar." Cassells immediately struck Wilson in the face, and the latter fell, his head striking a curb-stone. At the time he was not thought to be seriously injured, but at 5:30 this morning he died. Cassells was arrested.

The *Evening Post* says that 1,000 newly-converted Mormons were landed at this port to-day, and another large company is expected.

Thirty-six seized trunks and cases belonging to Thomas C. Durant, ex-President of the Pacific Railroad, and one of the Credit Mobilier defendants, were released from custody yesterday, on a bond being given for their appraised value. It required three large trucks to remove the goods from the Custom-House to the owner's mansion, in Brooklyn.

James Jackson, the negro who killed Mary Jane Sullivan, his white mistress, at No. 57½ Thompson street, on the 17th of May last, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree to-day, and was sent to the States Prison for two years.

At a meeting of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, to-day, it was resolved to raise a consolidated loan of $150,000,000 at 5 per cent, wherewith to cancel the present city debt, being $40,000,000 in excess of the present debt. Leading city financiers, it is said, do not approve of the scheme.

Action upon the Industrial Exhibition loan of $2,500,000 has been postponed.

Editors representing thirty-eight agricultural papers in different parts of the country started this morning on an extended tour through the South and West.

## WASHINGTON.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15.—It is now pretty generally conceded that the ticket headed by Col. Withers, which was in 1869 withdrawn by the Virginia Conservatives to insure the election of the present Gov. Walker, will be again placed in the field by the Convention which is to be held at Richmond Aug. 1.

A FAT COMMISSION.

The European Syndicate is to present a claim for commission on the new 5 per cent bonds, in which the Geneva award is to be invested according to act of Congress, which will net that clique one hundred and fifty-odd thousand dollars, in addition to which claimants will be entitled to interest from the time the award is paid, next September, or sooner, should England decide to pay earlier than at present intended, which, it is hinted, is probable.

*To the Associated Press.*

APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The President has reappointed James B. Jackson, of Indiana, cadet at the Military Academy of the United States at large, for 1873, the appointment in June last having been vacated by failure to report. The President has also reappointed George K. Hunter, of Ohio, rejected in June last by the Academic Board, and ordered to report in August for examination. The following have been appointed Internal Revenue Gaugers: Samuel Badger for Kansas, Archie C. Love for the Second West Virginia District, and William Coleman for Montana.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

The survey for the continuation of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, authorized by Congress last winter, will be commenced about the 1st of August. It is to ascertain the most advantageous route to continue the canal from Cumberland to the Ohio River, and Col. Sedgwick, an old officer, has been employed to personally superintend the matter. He has arrived here for the purpose of taking preliminary steps towards the work. Col. William E. Merrill, U. S. A., stationed at Cincinnati, has general charge of the survey, and the work will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

### State Reform School.

ALTON, Ill., July 15.—The new Board of Trustees of the State Reform School met at Pontiac, Ill., last evening, and drew lots for their terms of services, which resulted as follows: Obadiah Huse, of Evanston, five years; A. M. Reynolds, of Peoria, four years; L. A. Parks, of Alton, three years; J. F. Culver, of Pontiac, two years; and Solon Kendall, of Geneseo, one year. The Board was organized as below: L. A. Parks, President; A. M. Reynolds, Vice-President; Dr. J. S. Sessulter, Superintendent and Secretary; and J. E. Morrow, Treasurer.

On Sunday night four boys made their escape from the institution.

### Japanese Students Returning Home.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—The Government of Japan has sent orders for the return of five of the six students who were sent to this country by a company in Osaka, and who have been here two years. These five are M. Tanabe and S. Ata, Trenton, N. J.; F. Nokuchi, Philadelphia; H. Okomoto, Bridgeport, Conn.; and R. Wakita, of Rhinebeck, N. Y. The sixth is permitted to remain at Lawrenceville, N. J. The five mentioned are now in this city, have purchased their tickets to Japan, and will start homeward next week, going by rail to San Francisco. None of them know the reason why they have been recalled, but all are hopeful that they will be allowed to return in the course of a few months.

### Jewelry Store Robbed.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MILWAUKEE, July 15.—The jewelry establishment of Elkins & Beamer, at Racine, was robbed of $800 worth of gold chains, necklaces, and bracelets at 8 o'clock this morning. One of the proprietors was assisting the clerk to open the store, when two men stepped in and engaged the attention of both at the rear of the establishment, and thus enabled a third party to step in and walk off with a case just brought from the vault. The thieves were seen at the depot on the arrival of the train from Chicago, but eluded their pursuers. The Sheriff of Racine County arrived here in hopes of effecting their capture, but thus far has been unsuccessful.

## MICHIGAN.

### Demise of a Prohibition Newspaper—Choked by a Beefsteak—Medical.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DETROIT, July 15.—The prohibition organ of this city, the *New World*, has come to grief. It is indebted several thousand dollars to the Detroit Paper Company, and is in arrears of wages to all its employes for several weeks, and its chief proprietor, Mr. Newman, of Ionia County, has disappeared. The result is considerable consternation among his creditors.

An Adrian letter announces the strangling by a piece of steak he was eating, while somewhat under the influence of liquor, of a German named Frederick Spitzenmeyer. The piece of meat he attempted to swallow was three inches long by two wide.

The crew of the schooner Northern Belle, sunk last Saturday by collision with the Annie Vought, near Skillagallee, have reached here in safety.

The attempt to consolidate the Detroit and Lansing Homeopathic Colleges received a check to-day at Lansing, through the failure of the Detroit representatives to put in an appearance at the conference called at Lansing.

## RELIGIOUS.

### Nebraska State Sunday School Convention.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

OMAHA, Neb., July 15.—The Nebraska State Sunday School Convention met in this city to-day. There are 160 delegates present from all parts of the State. Dr. J. H. Vincent, of New York, and F. J. Hartley, of London, are present. Prof. A. F. Nightingale was elected President of the Convention and delivered the address of welcome.

## WEATHER AND WATER.

### War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, July 15, 1873.

| Hour of observation. | Barometer. | Thermometer. | Humidity. | Direction and force of wind. | Rainfall in 24 hours. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6:53 a. m. | 30.07 | 72 | 76 | N., fresh. | .40 | Fair. |
| 11:18 a. m. | 30.06 | 75 | 68 | E., fresh. | .... | Fair. |
| 2:00 p. m. | 30.05 | 72 | 71 | N. E., fresh. | .... | Fair. |
| 3:53 p. m. | 30.05 | 69 | 80 | N. E., fresh. | .... | Cloudy. |
| 9:00 p. m. | 29.99 | 75 | 72 | S. W., light. | .... | Fair. |
| 10:18 p. m. | 30.01 | 71 | 85 | S., gentle. | .... | Clear. |

Maximum thermometer, 84.
Minimum thermometer, 64.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

TUESDAY, July 15—10:18 p. m.

| Station. | Bar. | Thr | Wind. | Rain | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Breckenrd'e | 29.60 | 82 | S., fresh. | | Fair. |
| Buffalo | 29.94 | | N. W., light. | | Fair. |
| Cheyenne | 29.95 | 79 | Calm. | | Fair. |
| Chicago | 30.01 | 71 | S., gentle. | .40 | Clear. |
| Cincinnati | 30.04 | 77 | N. W., light. | .17 | Fair. |
| Cleveland | 30.02 | 73 | N. W., light. | | Clear. |
| Davenport | 30.00 | 85 | Calm. | | Clear. |
| Denver | 29.96 | 77 | S., fresh. | | Fair. |
| Detroit | 30.04 | 70 | E., gentle. | | Cloudy. |
| Duluth | 29.91 | 57 | N. E., gentle. | .06 | Cloudy. |
| Fort Garry | 29.66 | 77 | S. F., fresh. | .16 | Cloudy. |
| Keokuk | 30.11 | 84 | S. E., light. | | Clear. |
| LaCrosse | 29.94 | 78 | S. E., fresh. | | Clear. |
| Milwaukee | 30.06 | 61 | E., light. | .31 | Foggy. |
| Omaha | 29.93 | 80 | S., fresh. | | Clear. |
| Pembina | 29.72 | 74 | Calm. | .07 | Fair. |
| St. Paul | 29.78 | 79 | S. E., fresh. | | Clear. |
| Toledo | 29.99 | 76 | Calm. | .80 | Fair. |

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—On Wednesday for the Gulf States, winds generally veering to the south or southeast, with falling barometer, higher temperature, and increased cloudiness. For the South Atlantic States, southeasterly winds, with local rains on the immediate coast. For the Middle and Eastern States, westerly winds, lower temperature, partly cloudy and clear weather. For the Lake Region and Ohio Valley, south and east winds, falling barometer, high temperature, cloudy and partly cloudy weather and occasional storms. For the Northwest, winds veering to the southwest and northwest, with lower temperature and generally clear weather.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 p. m., July 15, 1873.

| | Above low water. | Changes. Rise. | Fall. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cairo | 29 ft. 6 in. | | 7 in. |
| Cincinnati | 12 ft. 10 in. | | 1 ft. 2 in. |
| Davenport | 9 ft. 11 in. | | 3 in. |
| Leavenworth | 9 ft. 6 in. | | 4 in. |
| Louisville | 6 ft. 10 in. | | 6 in. |
| Memphis | 28 ft. 7 in. | 3 in. | |
| Nashville | 4 ft. 8 in. | | 7 in. |
| *New Orleans | 5 ft. 4 in. | | |
| Omaha | 11 ft. 0 in. | | |
| Pittsburgh | 3 ft. 11 in. | | |
| Shreveport | 19 ft. 6 in. | | |
| St. Louis | 22 ft. 7 in. | | 3 in. |
| St. Paul | 6 ft. 10 in. | 10 in. | |
| Vicksburg | 29 ft. 4 in. | | |
| Yankton | 12 ft. 4 in. | | |

*Below high water mark of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer,
Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

## THE "CITY OF WASHINGTON."

### The Official Investigation into the Disaster—Judgment to Be Given on Thursday.

HALIFAX, July 15.—The Court of Inquiry into the wreck of the City of Washington resumed its sitting to-day. A variety of evidence was taken to the same general effect as that of yesterday,—viz.: that the officers were sober; that the fog was dense most of the voyage; that the ship was in good order and the lookouts properly maintained, etc. The Purser related an instance where the presence of twenty-seven cases sewing-machines stowed on another vessel caused a great deviation on the part of the compass. The Court adjourned to Thursday when judgment will be given.

### A Strange Story.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—The strange man murdered at Jennerville, Pa., is believed to be one Goss, who is said to have been burned to death in a shop in this city last winter, and whose wife obtained a verdict of $5,000 from the Mutual Life Insurance Company, for the amount of his life insurance. Udderzook was the chief witness on the trial in which the Company asserted the belief that Goss was still alive. Claims had been made against the Continental, Knickerbocker, and Traveler's Companies, for the recovery policies to an additional amount of $20,000.

### Louisiana Finances.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15.—The State Auditor today sold about $120,000 belonging to the general fund to the highest bidder in sums ranging from $500 to $5,000 for State warrants, the money bringing from $1.40 to $1.42 in State warrants. The Treasurer has applied for an injunction restraining the Auditor from further action in this direction, and declares he will not receive the warrants from the Auditor or make any entry regarding them.

### Jeff Davis as Peace-Maker.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Late Southern newspapers pronounce Jeff Davis' decision as umpire in the threatened duel between Wintersmith and Cole, of Memphis, very impertinent, coming from President Davis, because it has been contended that there could be no settlement after a blow had been dealt.

### The Louisville Lottery.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 15.—By examining their books the Public Library officials to-day discovered that the ticket drawing the capital prize of $100,000 was bought by L. H. Keith, of Kingston, Mass., and the ticket drawing the second prize ($50,000) was bought by Willis Morley, of Giles Co., Tenn. The parties have been notified that the money is subject to their orders.

### Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Arrived, the steamships Italia, from Glasgow, and Konig Sverre, from Bremen, Norway and Ville de Paris, from Havre.

LONDON, July 15.—Arrived out, the steamships City of Paris, Europa, and Graf Bismarck, from New York, and Sarmatian, from Quebec.

QUEENSTOWN, July 15.—Arrived, the Parthia, from New York.

### Maryland Agricultural College.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural College to-day elected Gen. Samuel Jones President, vice Dr. Samuel Register, resigned. Gen. Jones is a graduate of West Point, and was formerly Professor there, and is now Professor in the University of California.

### Drowned.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Ex-Senator E. S. Mills, President of the Brooklyn Trust Company, was drowned while bathing at Coney Island, this morning. The body was recovered.

DETROIT, Mich., July 15.—The wife of Julius Grath, of Ann Arbor, fell into a cistern this morning, and was drowned.

BURLINGTON, Ia., July 15.—William Crumpton, aged 18, was drowned here yesterday by the sinking of a skiff. The body was recovered. To-day Charles Ripley, 11 or 12 years of age, son of Isaac Ripley, of this city, was drowned while bathing a few miles below the city. The body was not recovered at the latest accounts.

## RAILROAD NEWS.

### Important Decision Concerning the Lease of the New Jersey Roads—Selection of the Western Terminus of the Northern Pacific.

EARLVILLE, July 15.—The railroad known as the Kenyon Road, now running from Rock Falls to Shabbona, some time since passed under the control of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road. The matter is now being considered of taking up the track of this road from Paw-Paw to Shabbona, and continuing the road from Paw-Paw to Earlville, thus making direct connection with the main line, saving the Company the expense of running their cars over the Hinchley Road from Shabbona to Aurora.

CLEVELAND, O., July 15.—The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company has just purchased 160 acres of land near this city and alongside their track, for the purpose of erecting their shops thereon and extending their yards. The price paid was $950 per acre, being about $104,000, which is about $7,000 less than it cost the parties who purchased and sold the land to the Company. Work will be commenced at once upon this ground.

TRENTON, July 15.—The Court of Errors and Appeals, by a vote of 7 to 1, has decided that the act of 1870 did not authorize the lease of the New Jersey roads to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and orders an injunction to issue against it, unless the equities of the case have become so changed that a different mode of relief is necessary. Chief Justice Beasley dissents, saying that the act of 1870 is constitutional, and of sufficient force to authorize the lease which has been made, and is binding.

NEW YORK, July 15.—An injunction was yesterday served on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company restraining it from paying the dividend due to-day on the stock of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, which road it has leased in perpetuity.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—A dispatch from Portland says that the Commissioners of the Northern Pacific Railroad have decided to make the western terminus in Tacoma, Washington Territory.

## POLITICAL.

### Mass-Meeting in New Orleans—The Beauregard Resolutions Indorsed.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15.—A unification mass-meeting was held in Exposition Hall to-night. Fifteen hundred people were present. The following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Committee of One Hundred meet with the approbation of this mass-meeting.

[This refers to the Beauregard resolutions.—ED.]

*Resolved*, That we, the people of Louisiana, white and colored, assembled in mass meeting, pledge ourselves, so soon as the existing opposition to the enjoyment of the civil rights of all citizens, irrespective of color, shall have ceased, to unite all our influence and energies, and co-operate in a common movement to reduce taxation to a rate corresponding to the revenues of the country; to investigate and correct the public debt; to suppress unnecessary offices; to diminish the high salaries and exorbitant emoluments attached to public offices, and to secure in Louisiana, as soon as possible, the establishment of an honest, economic, and patriotic government.

*Resolved*, That the President of this meeting be authorized to appoint an Executive Committee of Thirty to advocate, maintain, and develope throughout the State the principles hereinbefore set forth, and convene the people, and take other measures for the purpose of carrying out the objects of this meeting, as indicated by the foregoing resolutions.

### Address of the Arkansas Reformers to the People of the State.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 15.—The Reform State Central Committee has issued an address, calling on the people to hold meetings and pass resolutions demanding the Constitutional Convention.

### Pittsburgh Industrial Exposition.

PITTSBURGH, July 15.—The Industrial Exposition Committee held a meeting this afternoon in the Common Council chamber. The attendance was small. The Charter Committee, after examining the charter of the Allegheny County Agricultural Society, recommended that the provisions of the charter be enlarged, with the consent of the Society, when the Legislature convenes, so that it can be adapted to the purpose of the Industrial Exposition.

### Counterfeiters Captured.

DES MOINES, July 15.—United States Marshal Melendy is in this city. He has been of late engaged in ferreting out a gang of counterfeiters that have been operating at Cedar Rapids, and has succeeded in procuring five of them in the western part of the State. Eighteen hundred good one-dollar bills were also seized, the figures on each of which had been raised from $1 to $50.

### Crops in Virginia.

WARM SPRINGS, Va., July 15.—Reports from all sections of Virginia represent the oats crop the finest in the State for many years. Wheat is harvested and will hardly yield an average. Copious rains have been general throughout the State for the past two weeks, and the corn crop is very promising.

### Railroad Accidents.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BELOIT, Wis., July 15.—Charles Peebles, a freight conductor on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, was killed at Caledonia, this afternoon. He caught his foot in a frog, while uncoupling cars, and the wheels ran over his body. He leaves a wife and one child at Baraboo.

### Alleged Murderer Arrested.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—William E. Underzook, charged with the murder of a strange man near Jennersville, Penn Township, Chester County, Pa., was arrested in this city this morning, at the planing-mill of Otto Duller, where he was at work, and taken to Chester County.

### Photographic Convention.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 15.—The fifth annual meeting of the National Photographic Association opened with a large attendance from nearly every section of the country. Merely routine business was done.

### The Hocking Canal.

COLUMBUS, O., July 15.—The lessees of the Public Works of Ohio met here to-day, and resolved to proceed at once to put the Hocking Canal in repair. The damage to the canal by the late freshets was over $50,000.

### Buffalo Exposition.

BUFFALO, July 15.—The Executive Committee of the Mechanics' Institute determined to-night to hold the third International Industrial Exhibition, commencing Oct. 1 and ending Oct. 25.

### Centennial Exposition Plans.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—The Committee on Plans for the Centennial Exposition have already received thirty-seven plans, which are to be placed on public exhibition.

### Struck by Lightning.

DETROIT, Mich., July 15.—James, the only son of the Rev. James Quick, of Blissfield, was struck by lightning yesterday and instantly killed.

### Killed by a Rat.

DUBUQUE, July 15.—Mary Fleschman, a child of 2 years old, was bitten by a rat three days ago and died to-day from the wound.

### Suicides.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 15.—Robert McDonald, a young Scotchman, committed suicide last night by taking arsenic.

### Pittsburgh Cattle Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., July 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, 81 cars. Best $5.90@6.15; medium, $5.50@5.80; common, $4.75@5.00. Bulls, $3.75@4.00. SHEEP—Receipts, 2,700 head. Best, $5.00@5.40; medium, $4.50@4.75; common, $4.00@4.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 26 cars; Philadelphia, $5.15@5.25; Yorkers, $5.00@5.25.

### Telegraphic Brevities.

The steamer Somerset arrived at Boston yesterday with 150 passengers from the wrecked steamer City of Washington.

Mrs. David Moffatt, an old and well-known citizen of Adel, Dallas County, Iowa, was killed by lightning while walking in the garden on Sunday.

There is a great scarcity of farm laborers in Iowa. In the northern part farmers are unable to get help enough at $3 a day to attend the crops.

Ex-Mayor Charles Williams, of Rockford, a prominent citizen, accidentally broke a leg and dislocated his arm yesterday. His condition is critical.

In Philadelphia, on Monday evening, Michael Swavel, aged 70, fell during a quarrel with his son-in-law, John Wetzel, and when picked up he was dead.

Charles Johnson, one of P. T. Barnum's property-men, died at the Clinton House, in Cleveland, yesterday, from a paralytic stroke. The body will be sent home to New York.

The United States District Court convened at Council Bluffs yesterday, the Hon. J. M. Love upon the bench. The Hon. J. T. Lane, of Davenport, District Attorney, and a number of legal lights of magnitude are in attendance.

Austin Kirkendall, until lately proprietor of the Waller House, in Dubuque, and recently from Burdett, Schuyler County, N. Y., to which place he was preparing to return, died suddenly on Monday night from a stroke of apoplexy. He leaves a wife and two children.

A sad accident occurred at Council Bluffs yesterday afternoon. A boy named Richard Strayer, aged 15, while carelessly handling a pistol, discharged its contents into the brain of Richard Grimmerman, an 8-year-old playmate. The unfortunate victim is still living, but his chances of recovery are considered very doubtful.

At Galesburg, Mich., on Sunday, Isaac, or "Esquire," Pierce was killed by a kick from a balky horse. He stepped behind the horse to whip him, and as he gave the blow the horse kicked, hitting him just over the heart, killing him instantly. Esquire Pierce was one of the pioneers of Climax, he having settled on the prairie in 1834.

On Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock a man named John Sullivan, 38 years of age, engaged in laying sewer-pipe on Columbus street, in Cleveland, was buried beneath ten feet of heavy soil, the ditch having caved in upon him. He was dug out by his fellow-laborers, and died in seven minutes after being extricated. He leaves a wife and two children.

The pecuniary loss to Keokuk County, Iowa, by the tornado of May 22, as estimated by a committee of three appointed by the Board of Supervisors, is $33,000. The committee recommend an abatement of the tax of 1873 assessed against the sufferers; also, that an allowance of $1,200 be apportioned among them.

A petition, largely signed by prominent citizens, has been sent to Washington asking that Springfield be selected and appointed as a signal station, on the ground that it is situated in the midst of an agricultural region, which would be greatly benefited by exact and local weather reports.

A serious accident occurred at Waterloo, Iowa, yesterday, to Mrs William Helm and her mother-in-law, who fell from their wagon while driving along the street. They were sitting on the back seat, which was carelessly left unfastened, and, the horses starting suddenly, the seat and its occupants went over backward. The old lady struck on her shoulders, and, though senseless for half an hour, will recover. The younger lady fell on her head, inflicting a severe gash and internal injuries, and lies in a precarious condition.

In Blissfield, Mich., near midnight, on Saturday, Harvey Barber and one Andrews, passing the house of Mr. Loomis, threw stones, clubs, and other missiles upon the doors and roof. An itinerant clock-tinker, named Monroe, who was staying there over night, being disturbed by the noise, went down and found Mr. and Mrs. Loomis already up and very much alarmed. He took from the wall an old army musket, which was loaded with shot, opened the door, looked out, and, seeing two men, took aim at one and fired, when both ran, and he shut the door. The shot, however, took fatal effect on Barber, who, after running eight or ten rods, fell to the ground and expired.

## SHOCKING SUICIDE.

### An Old Man Throws Himself Before a Railway Train.

Yesterday morning at 2 o'clock an old man, whose name is not certainly known, was seen to throw himself in front of a moving engine of the Michigan Central Railroad, at the foot of Van Buren street. He was instantly killed, his body being fearfully cut up. Officer Sargent was informed of the tragic affair, and, with the aid of a switchman, gathered together the remains of the man, and took them to the Morgue. In one of the pockets of the deceased a letter was found, which had no signature, declaring his intention to end his life by some means in a few days. A memorandum showed that he had been in the care of Dr. G. G. Grunell, of No. 414 West Van Buren street, for a pulmonary disease. Deceased was about 70 years old, and was evidently in a destitute condition. His name is supposed to be either Brooks or Caldwell. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

## CITY ITEMS.

Last night about 10 o'clock, while Officers Bennett and Cannon were taking a prisoner named Thomas Hutchinson to the Madison Street Station, they were set upon at the corner of Randolph and Union streets by a crowd of roughs, who took the officers' clubs from them, and used them vigorously against their owners. The timely arrival of Officers Hinkley and Liphardt only saved the officers from a terrible beating. Officer Bennett fired one shot without effect. The prisoner was recaptured, and Ed. Onshauk, A. McGowan, and John Foster, workmen at McGowan's bakery, were arrested.

A gentleman named John Winger, of No. 199 West Erie street, was assaulted and robbed of a valuable watch, at 1 o'clock this morning, at the corner of Carpenter and Second streets, by three disguised "foot-pads." Mr. Winger was seriously cut on the head by a knife. Officer Bigler heard Winger shouting for help, and his timely appearance drove the thieves away before they secured a large amount of money which he had upon his person.

### Wonderful French Inventions in Telegraphing.

*Vienna Correspondence New York Mail.*

I am sorry we are not represented in telegraphic apparatus, as we have several things in America that would be worth seeing. The French telegraphic department is the best in the Exhibition, and some of the inventions are exceedingly interesting. There is a machine that prints an autographic dispatch, not chemically, like the other autographic instruments, but on white paper with printers' ink. It cannot be described in writing, and so I will not attempt to say how it is made, except that there is synchronous action of two rollers; one may be in New York and the other in San Francisco, or in any two other places connected by a telegraph wire. A written message, a sheet of music, the portrait of a burglar, anything that can be drawn with a pen—not with a pencil—may be telegraphed from one end of the world to the other and reproduced with printers' ink on white paper, like that whereon the patron of the *Mail* reads this letter. Then they have a machine by which four operators can work over a single wire at once in one direction, just as one operator does with us, and by putting on four operators the other way, you can make the capacity of one wire equal to that of eight by the old system. We are now using in America a system by which a wire may be operated both ways simultaneously. The French machine is exactly four times ahead of us. They have, also, an electro-magnet that works over a 100 miles of wire, and they will tell, within half a yard or so, exactly where a pneumatic tube has become obstructed. Suppose you have a tube between New York and Harlem, and a wad of paper, a rat, or something of that sort, gets into it; you don't know exactly where to look for the obstruction, and it is a serious matter to go and dig up from one end until you find it—possibly not 100 yards from the other. This machine tells you just where to go, though it will not tell you whether it is a rat or a wad of paper that stops the tube.

## MARINE.

### Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED............July 15.

Stmr Persia, Montreal, 25 oct. and 3 cases brandy, 100 ½ tons packing salt.
Schr S. F. Gale, Ockme, 100 ¼ casks wine, 176 cds wood.
Schr Sunrise, Cleveland, 780 tons coal.
Schr Beloit, Pentwater, 110 m lumber.
Schr Jo Vilas, Ludington, 146 m lumber.
Schr Nashua, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Bark Pensaukee, Buffalo, 1,000 tons coal.
Prop Thos. A. Scott, Buffalo, 1,263 brls salt.
Schr Cuba, Ford River, 185 m lumber, 65 m lath.
Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, 378 bars railroad iron.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 16 boxes fish, and sundries.
Prop M. Groh, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr A. Frederick, Holland, 45 cds wood.
Barge City of Erie, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Barge Guiding Star, Port Huron, 5,000 brls salt.
Prop City of Detroit, Port Huron, 4,300 brls salt, 794 pkgs fish.
Scow Cousin Mary, South Haven, 30 cords wood, 20 cords bark.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 1,191 cases berries, 34 pkgs fish.
Stmr Sheboygan, Sheboygan, 51 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop Arabia, Buffalo, 547 brls sugar.
Prop Mary Booth, White Lake, 115 m lumber, 28 m lath.
Schr Johnson, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr Willie Keller, Little Sodus, 456 tons coal.
Schr G. Shaw, South Haven, 45 cds bark.
Schr O. N. Johnson, Oconto, 220 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Sinai, Ludington, 120 m lumber, 15 pkgs fish.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, 80 m lumber, 600 m shingles.
Scow Banner, Connell's Pier, 66 cds bark.
Schr Whirlwind, Ludington, 106 m lumber.
Schr C. C. Butts, Saugatuck, 80 cds wood.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 70 m lumber, 20 bxs fish.
Prop Halsted, Buffalo, 1,000 tons coal.
Prop Plymouth, Buffalo, 507 steel rails, 13 bdls steel.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 25 cases berries.
Barge Marinette, Menominee, 550 m lumber.
Barge D. S. Filer, Menominee, 420 m lumber.
Barge Eldorado, Menominee, 500 m lumber.
Schr Hero, Holland, 50 cds wood.
Prop Merchant, Erie, 86 bgs coffee, and sundries.
Schr L. McDonald, Manistee, 170 m lumber.
Barg Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 55 m lumber.
Schr R. B. King, Curtis' Pier, 80 cords wood.
Schr Lizzie Throop, Ludwig's Pier, 85 cords wood.
Schr Hippogriff, Erie, 620 tons coal.

CLEARANCES..........July 15.

Prop M. Groh, Manistee, 10 brls pork, 10 tons butter.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 32 sacks oats, 42 sacks corn, and sundries.
Prop Missouri, Duluth, 275 pkgs feed, and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Racine, sundries.
Stmr City of Concord, Ogdensburgh, 10,991 bu corn, 400 brls flour; Detroit, 150 brls flour.
Prop Colorado, Buffalo, 47,000 bu corn, 850 brls flour, 180 bags seed.
Prop J. L. Hurd, Marquette, 2,000 bu oats.
Prop Carter, Buffalo, 72,000 bu oats, 15,000 bu wheat.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 75 bags corn, 250 dry hides.
Prop City of Traverse, Travers City, 50 brls pork, and sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 200 pkgs sundries.
Prop Canada, Montreal, 16,509 bu wheat, 10 brls mess beef, 100 brls oat meal.
Schr A. Sherwood, Erie, 41,100 bu corn.

### Lake Freights.

Charters of sail as well as steam vessels were made at 6c for corn to Buffalo, to-day. The charters were; To Buffalo—Props Blanchard, Empire State, and Raleigh; schrs D. A. Wells, Kate Winslow, T. W. Ferry, and C. C. Trowbridge, corn at 6c. To Black Rock—Schr G. D. Norris, wheat at 6¾c. To Collingwood—Barge S. Robertson, corn on private terms. To Erie—Prop Merchant, corn on through rate. Total, 10. Capacity equal to 32,000 bu wheat, 270,000 bu corn.

### Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., July 15.—PASSED UP—Props New York, Neptune and barge, Eclipse and barges, Superior and barge, Jay Gould, Sanilac; barks Winona, City of Painesville, Naiad; schrs Lady Dufferin, M. Williams, Dobbins, Helvetia, Ætna, Barbarian.

PASSED DOWN—Props Tweed, Russia, Oswegatchie, Mary Jarecki and barges, Fay and barge, Ontonagon and barges.

WIND—Northeast.

DETROIT, Mich., July 15.—PASSED UP—Props Atlantic, Bay City, and barges; bark Nims, schrs Bentley, Jas. Joy, Knapp.

PASSED DOWN—Propeller Trader and barges; barks Franz Sigel, Racine, Parana; schrs Francis Bisseman, Starlight, Annie Vought, L. A. Burton, Seabird.

WIND—Northeast.

### Illinois River and Canal News.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LASALLE, Ill., July 15.—The stmr Beaver arrived this morning towing the canal-boats Gipsey Queen from Henry, and the Frederick from Hennepin, both loaded with corn, and departed this evening towing the canal-boats Norway, loaded with lumber for Meridosia, the Clariett with lumber for Havana, and the Chicago Belle with Utica cement for St. Louis. The stmr Katie arrived towing the canal-boats Metropolis and North Branch, both from Chillicothe, loaded with corn. The prop Whale departed towing her barge Friendship, both loaded with lumber and salt for Pekin. The canal-boats North Branch, Metropolis, Frederick, and Gipsey Queen, all loaded with corn for Chicago, and the Bay State, light, to be loaded with coal at the LaSalle shaft, all passed into the canal. The Norway, with lumber for Meridosia, the Claritt, with lumber for Havana, the Chicago Belle, with Utica cement for St. Louis, the prop Whale and her barge Friendship, both with lumber and salt for Pekin, and the Gold Rod, light, for LaSalle, all passed out of the canal. Ten feet of water on the mitre-sill of Lock 15. Six feet full are reported on the Kickapoo bar, and a good stage of water throughout the length of the river. Weather exceedingly hot and sultry.

The water was drawn from the canal-basin in this city this morning, in order to clean out the basin, which work will occupy about three days. Navigation will not be seriously interrupted in consequence, however, as the basin will be filled each evening.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 15.—ARRIVED—Brilliant, Lockport, 7,000 bu oats; Leviathan, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn; Polar Star, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn; Gold Hunter, LaSalle, 5,900 bu corn.

CLEARED—Maple Leaf, Joliet, 88,400 feet lumber, 7,500 lath; Orion, Marseilles, 40,318 feet lumber; Industry, Joliet, 35 m lumber, 7,400 lath; Deerpark, No. 2, Henry, 85,204 feet lumber, 20,250 lath; J. D. Leonard, Henry, 170 tons coal; J. Bouchard, LaSalle, 85,248 feet lumber, 5 tons coal; Phoenix, Lockport, 70,474 feet lumber, 88,350 lath.

### Miscellaneous.

The steamer Annie L. Craig, of Detroit, is to have a large addition made to her cabin room.

—The Prussia is the name of a new Canadian propeller on route for Chicago. She was built to pass through the Welland Canal.

—The iron ferry-steamer Great Western is being repaired in Detroit.

—We take from the Detroit *Tribune* of the 12th the following description of the "St. Clair Middle Ground:" "This shoal, which is located in the River St. Clair, and opposite the town of that name, is 2,000 yards long, north and south, and 230 yards wide, east and west. A 15-foot spar buoy is located thereon, red and black horizontal stripes, and marks the southern entrance to the channels on each side of the middle ground. The east channel is most frequently used."

—We learn the cable at Belle Isle is seriously disturbed by vessels anchoring over it.

—Capt. Bestin, of the barge David Morris, left his boat with $1,200 in his possession on the 9th inst., and has not been seen since. There are strong suspicions of foul play.

—A new propeller, the C. Hickox, is to run between Cleveland and Kelly's Island.

—Capt. Wilson Vance, who commanded the Sarah Van Epps, and subsequently the prop Washington, has died in Colorado. When ill-health obliged him to relinquish his duties as commander, he was in charge of the prop Berischy.

—The Detroit *Free Press* says: "The present season has been unprecedented for sudden changes of the winds, both on the rivers and lakes, the prevailing breezes being from the northeast. Not unfrequently for days in succession the wind has been variable and from opposite points of the compass from two to three times a day. Westerly winds have been unusually rare."

—The estimated number of logs taken out of Bag River this season is 75,000,000.

—The Captain of a Lake Ontario steam tug states that while on his way up the lake, a few nights ago, there suddenly appeared in view the City of Oswego,—thirty-one miles distant,—with the gas-lights in the streets, and all the appearances that a brilliantly lighted town would present from a hill in the immediate vicinity at night. The lighthouse at Oswego, also, as well as a dozen others on the lake shore below, as far as Sackett's Harbor, were distinctly seen. The display, he asserts, was witnessed for several minutes, and then slowly faded into darkness.

—The Canadian Government has presented Mr. James Cummins, lighthouse-keeper at Point au Pelee Island, with a valuable gold watch, as a token of appreciation of his services in saving life.

## MARRIAGES.

WEBSTER—PATTEN—July 13, by the Rev. O. E. Hall, Mr. Seth Webster and Miss Nellie H. Patten, both of Palatine.

McDONALD—ARNETT—In this city, at the residence of the bride's father, Wm. Arnett, Esq., Tuesday, July 15, by Prof. Swing, Alexander J. McDonald and Emma B. Arnett, both of Chicago. No cards.

ROBINSON—HUDSON—July 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Warren, rector of St. Mark's Church, C. C. Robinson, of Detroit, and Miss Sarah J. Hudson, of Hyde Park.

☞ Detroit papers please copy.

## DEATHS.

RICE—July 15, Elizabeth Lyon, daughter of Thomas B. and Elvira M. Rice, aged 8 months.

WILLIAMS—On the 14th inst., at 111 South Desplaines-st., infant daughter of Joseph and Catherine Williams, aged 4 months.

Funeral at half-past 1 on to-day. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

LEBRUN—Pierre Lebrun died at his late residence yesterday, at 10 p. m.

Funeral to-day (July 16), from 329 Milwaukee-av. All members of the French Mutual Aid Society are invited to attend. Also friends and relatives of the family.

RORKE—July 15, of congestion of the brain, William Henry, aged 7 months and 22 days, youngest child of M. A. and Susan F. Rorke.

FRANCHE—Monday, the 14th inst., Victor Antoine, second son of Noe L. and Theresa Franche, aged 9 months and 12 days.

☞ Montreal French papers please copy.

ROSSMAN—In this city, July 15, John V. R. Rossman, of the firm of White & Rossman, aged 31 years.

☞ Albany and Troy, N. Y., papers please copy.

SEA—Hattie Barber, infant daughter of Sidney W. and Mary W. Sea, of cholera infantum.

Funeral from residence, 25 Vincennes-place, corner Thirty-eighth-st., at 3 p. m., to-day.


## WANTED--MALE HELP.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK BY JOHN P. LEE, corner Halsted and Harrison-sts.

## AUCTION SALES.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

REGULAR WEDNESDAY'S SALE OF

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.,

31 & 33 South Canal-st.,

This Morning, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

Lace Curtains, Ladies' Skirts, Bro. and Blea. Sheeting, Ribbons, Suspenders, Linens, Dress Goods, Fancy Trimmed Hats, Lace Tidies, White Dress Shirts, Undershirts and Drawers, Neckties, Broche Shawls, Summer Shawls, Cloths and Cassimeres, Perfumery and Imported Soaps, Pipes, Canes, Hosiery, Towels, Table Linen, Cutlery and Plated Ware, and our usual full line of Notions, &c.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

By OSGOOD & WILLIAMS.

AT REGULAR AUCTION SALE

On Wednesday, 16th inst., we will sell

A General Line of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Including Bedding and Carpets, &c. Also, a fine line of Office Desks, Baby Carriages; and several new Open Buggies, Billiard Tables, &c. Examine the fine line of Chromos.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers, 65 South Canal-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

COTTAGE HOUSE,

914 MICHIGAN-AV.,

Near Twenty-fifth-st.,

AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY MORNING, July 19, at 10 o'clock. Sale will take place on the ground. Cottage has six rooms, high ceilings, nearly new, and in good repair. Terms cash at time of sale. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Turn Out, Turn Out

FOR THE GREAT

Real Estate Sale.

It will be the last and only chance in this locality. H. E. PICKET, owner, has ordered a

BRILLIANT AUCTION SALE

Of the remainder of his choice property, consisting of

71 SPLENDID LOTS

ON

Saturday, July 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.,

ON THE GROUND.

Better lots are not to be had in Chicago. Let the occasion be a GRAND and MEMORABLE ONE. A new and magnificent canvas pavilion, not to be surpassed on the Continent, and used only by Elison & Foster, will be erected on the ground for the accommodation of those attending the sale.

These choice lots are fronting on Division, Hoyne, Chrystal, and Bryson-sts., handsomely situated on elevated ground, between Wicker and Humboldt Parks, and among the choicest residence property in the city, only 1-4 mile from the terminus of the Milwaukee-av. cars and omnibus line.

Terms of Sale—1-4 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest. Title perfect. Abstract of title furnished each purchaser. A deposit of $50 will be required on each lot.

Free Busses will start from the corner of State and Randolph-sts. at 2 o'clock, and from Division-st. and Milwaukee-av. at 2:30 o'clock, to convey intending purchasers to the ground.

This will be a bona fide sale, and every lot will positively be sold. For plats or information apply to H. E. PICKET, 82 Washington-st., or to ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 87 Market-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Sale of Dry Goods,

On THURSDAY, July 17, at 9½ o'clock, at 15 and 17 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

RESIDENCE LOTS AT OAKWOOD,

(HYDE PARK TOWNSHIP),

Fronting on Kankakee, Vincennes, McChesney, Charles, Farwell, Langley, Evans, and Cottage Grove-avs.,

TO BE SOLD

AT AUCTION,

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, at 2 1-2 o'clock,

At Butters & Co.'s Salesroom,

Nos. 15 & 17 East Randolph-st.

These Lots are desirably located at a point where great improvements have been and are now being made, but a short distance from the Depots on the Illinois Central, Chicago & Rock Island, and Michigan Southern Railroads, on which are twenty daily Dummy Trains.

Terms of the Sale: $50 on each Lot on day of sale; $50 ninety days from sale; balance in one and two years, with interest at 8 per cent.

For other particulars see JACOB WEIL & CO., corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 & 70 Wabash-av.

Shrewd, Sharp Merchants

Always look over Auction Sales when trade is quiet. These are the times for Bargains.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 & 70 Wabash-av.,

Will offer, on WEDNESDAY, July 16, at 9½ a. m., all that remain of their consignments of SPRING and SUMMER

Boots and Shoes,

450 CASES.

BY HODGES & CO.

We will sell the Entire Contents of two Large Residences, on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16,

At our Warerooms, 613 West Lake-st., consisting of Parlor Suits, Marble-Top Furniture, 1 Parlor Melodeon, Piano Case, Walnut Bedsteads, Empire Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Lounges, Oil Paintings, Pictures, &c. Dining and Kitchen Furniture, Cook and Parlor Stoves, and 2,000 other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale positive and without reserve, as the owners are leaving the city.

HODGES & CO., Auct'rs, 613 West Lake-st.

BANKRUPT SALE OF

Valuable City Real Estate,

At Public Auction, for Cash,

On Thursday, July 17, at 10 a. m.,

At entrance to Republic Life Building, on LaSalle-st., near Madison.

The property to be sold is assets of Henry Hoeber, bankrupt, and consists of 67 feet front on West Polk-st., near the bridge, with 3-story and basement brick building (No. 31 West Polk-st.). This property is centrally located, in a growing quarter, and the sale affords an unusual chance for a great bargain.

Also, the double 2-story frame building, with ground known as Nos. 51 and 53 Meagher-st. This building is near Canal-st., at Sixteenth-st. crossing, containing a large number of rooms, is well built and in good repair, and, being near depot, is well adapted for a boarding-house or hotel.

All the above property will be sold by order of Court in Bankruptcy. FREE AND CLEAR OF ALL INCUMBRANCES. TITLE IS PERFECT.

Purchasers will make deposit at sale, and pay balance after examination of abstracts.

Full particulars given on application to ROBERT E. JENKINS, Assignee, 152 LaSalle-st.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.,

41 South Canal-st.

AUCTION SALE OF

HOUSEHOLD GOODS & GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

WEDNESDAY, July 16, at 10 a. m.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 41 S. Canal-st.

AUCTION SALE.

The Tools, Patterns, and Fixtures, including Boilers, three Engines, and a lot of Shafting, Hangers, and Pulleys, of the old and well-known City Foundry and Machine Shop of Peoria, will be sold at Auction on the premises. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock a. m. on WEDNESDAY, July 23.

Peoria, July 12, 1873.



VOLUME 26.

CLOTHING

FINE CLOT[HING] AT CO[ST]

WE HAVE STILL

A Fine Asso[rtment] of Blue Flannel and White Alpaca and Mohair Sack White Marseilles and Boys' and Children's L[inen]

Edwards, Blue[tt] 45 & 47 West Mad[ison] And 308 Stat[e]

FINANCIAL

Adam Smith Banker

First National Bank Building, of State and Washington-sts. Dealers in Gold and Silver Leaf, Sheet, and Granulated chanical purposes. Deposits received in either coin, subject to check without Six per cent interest allowed balances. Checks upon us pass through House, as if drawn upon any Interest credited, and rendered monthly. Coin and Currency Drafts

COOK COUNTY SAVINGS B[ANK] 108 Washington

WEST SIDE OFFICE 17 Milwaukee

MONEY can be drawn with interest at the rate per annum on all sums or more full months.

DIC[K]

We collect claims of every description throughout the United States and the names of those who don't pay for who credit. FRASIER'S MERCANTILE AGENCY, 146 Madison-st., Chicago.

Stocks for

Chamber of Commerce, Chicago City Railway.

Hide and Leather Insurance Company of Boston.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

AUGUST MAG[AZINES]

The Atlantic M[onthly]

CONTENTS.

Our Young [Folks]

CONTENTS.

☞ For sale by all Booksellers and

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Pu[blishers]

FARMERS' FOURTH

THE IMPORTANT

Of S. M. SMITH, Secretary State Farmers' Association, ingston County Farmers' A[ssociation]

At Pontiac, on the Fou[rth]

Is now ready for delivery as ment, for general circulation, Farmers' Clubs and Granges, plied at the following rates: Single Copies... 2 cts. | 100 10 Copies.......15 cts. | 1,000

Address J. W. Room 6 Tribune Buil[ding]

LEGAL.

EXECUTORS' NO[TICE]

LOTTERY.

SHIPPING TAGS

TAGS DENNISON'S SHIPPING